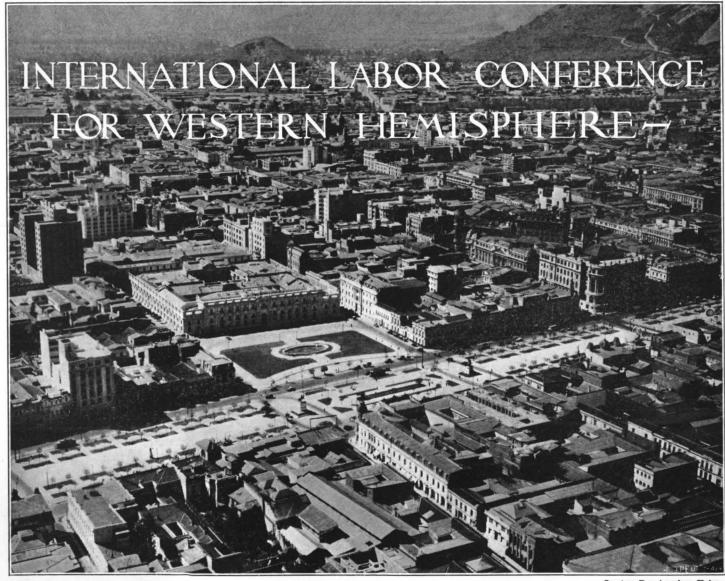


XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1935



HOW WAGE EARNERS REALLY LIVE

EPISODE ONE—

Junior Goes to School

The day when Junior starts to school he also starts out to conquer new worlds; and a great day it is for all the family.

Mother acts as a committee of one to perform the necessary introductions, and probably leaves Junior in the teacher's care with many misgivings.

Naturally this state of affairs does not last very long because Junior begins to conquer his new worlds, and is well able to stand on his own small feet before many years or even months have passed.

EPISODE TWO—

Junior Goes to College

Similar preparations for Junior's graduation from high school take place as for his first day of school; namely, he must have new clothes and be scrubbed and polished, to shine like the jewel which mother considers him.

Then comes college, but college does not come for every boy or girl. It may be that up to the last minute, or the last week, Dad thinks he can handle the matter of college expenses, and then there is great disappointment if Junior simply cannot go on with his higher education and must try to find work.

Fortunate are the homes where the young people are assured of the opportunity for higher education, whether their genius runs to electrical engineering, medicine, or any of the other advanced subjects.

PROLOGUE

Usually a prologue precedes the episodes, and it does in this situation although not on this printed page.

In other words, if Junior's parents start early enough, usually long before Junior's first school days, to provide educational insurance, Junior will be one of the fortunate children who is not limited to high school but can go on as far as his own trained ability will permit.

Union Cooperative policies, suitable for educational purposes, are available just as soon as Junior is born, and full information is available to any one who inquires.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

(A legal reserve life insurance company)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, Editor, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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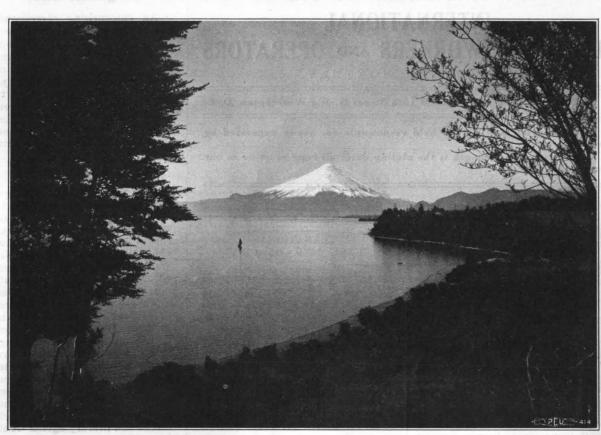
Magazine Chat

An enterprising correspondent to the "New York Times" takes the trouble to point out the extent of the pulp magazine industry so-called. In view of the fact that the pulp magazine industry is a distant cousin to the industry to which the Electrical Workers Journal belongs, it is worthwhile to review some of this enterprising statistician's figures.

This spy on the pulp magazines estimates there are 125 such publications using wild west, detective, mystery and romantic fiction. It takes about 35,000 tons of paper per year at a cost of approximately \$1,500,000 to supply the pulp magazines. He estimates that more than 100,000,000 words a year are pressed against the yielding surfaces of the magazine pages. Without this deluge of printer's ink, photo-engravers, artists, the United States post office, typewriter companies, monthly advertisers, railroads, national magazines distributors, second-hand bookstores and literary agents would languish.

Once again it is apparent that our complex modern life has more unity than we observe on the surface because this enterprising correspondent fails to point out that electricians, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are at work in the paper mills that produce this pulp commodity. Incidentally, members of this union also furnish readers for these magazines. We know a very enterprising business manager of a very powerful local union whose sole recreation is reading mystery and detective stories in pulp magazines.

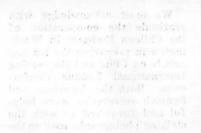
We must acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation of the Chilean Embassy in Washington in preparing the leading article on Chile and the coming International Labour Conference. Both the American and Spanish secretaries were helpful and furnished us with the striking photographs used on the cover and in the frontispiece.



Courtesy Chilean Embassy.

Chile—a Country of Magnificent Scenery as This View of the Volcano Osorno Across Lake Llanquihue Shows. Its Cities are Magnificent, Too, as a Blending of the Cultures of Spain and the New America.

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ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

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VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1935

NO 10

Chile, Host to Pan-American Labor

CLOSER relations between the labor movements in all the countries of North and South America—project and dream of Samuel Gompers—is destined to be stimulated by an important conference to be held in Santiago, Chile, in December of this year. The conference is officially known as Labor Conference of the American States Members of the International Labor Organization. It opens December 30. The states that are eligible to send representatives are:

United States of America, Brazil,
Argentine Republic,
Canada,
Chile,
Colombia,
Cuba,
Guatemala,
Mexico,
Nicaragua,
Venezuela.

Correspondence has been interchanged between the Chilean Embassy and the U. S. Department of State relative to the conference. Senor Fernando Garcia Oldini, former Minister of Labor to Chile, brought the invitation for the Pan American Conference to the International Labour Conference, of Geneva, last June, and it was favorably passed upon by the United States delegation. Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and delegate to the Geneva conference, reported the action on this invitation back favorably to President Green, of the American Federation of Labor.

Recently, Louis Morones, noted Mexican labor leader, came to Washington and talked to President Green about closer co-operation between the labor movements of North and South America. It is to be recalled that Samuel Gompers was on such a mission in Mexico when he took fatally ill in 1924.

The South American countries are not backward in so far as social legislation goes. According to the U. S. Department of Labor, 16 of the 20 Latin American countries have enacted workmen's compensation legislation. Many of these have social security legislation such as unemployment insurance and old age pensions. Chile in particular has been progressive in this field.

Compulsory illness, disability, and accident insurance was first established in Chile by law No. 4054, of September 8,

December will see first international labor conference in western world on I. L. C. lines. New era envisioned.

1925, for all low-salaried working men and women, the cost to be borne by contributions from state, employer, and employee. The law also provided for the creation of the Compulsory Insurance Fund (Caje de Seguro Obligatorio), which was to receive the contributions and provide for the insured both medical attention and funds for the family while the breadwinner was incapacitated. The Caja, established in June, 1925, has 10 years of excellent service to its credit. The law has been somewhat changed during this period; at present labor accident insurance is handled separately, and old age pensions are administered by the Caja.

At first the Caja worked with the National Savings Bank and the Public Welfare Bureau. In 1928 the latter was given entire charge of the medical service, and those of inspection were placed under the Ministry of Labor. The results were not satisfactory, and in January, 1932, the Caja was re-organized and took direct charge of all services, opening offices of its own throughout the country. At present it has polyclinics in all important cities and towns, medical aid stations in the larger rural centers, and contracts with all hospitals for the admittance of seriously ill patients.

Medical Services

In the cities the Caja has established clinics, where the work of the doctors is divided into three sections; admittance and emergency treatment; diagnosis; and treatment and the granting of disability certificates. This system keeps the amount of feigned illness to a minimum and gives the best possible diagnostic service.

The problem in rural districts is more difficult, owing to the scattered population, the lack of means of transportation and the relatively limited resources of the Caja for this service. Medical patrols (rondas médicas) have been established; each doctor has a definite route and visits at regular intervals the consultation clinics and rural stations, at each of which there is an interne (practicante)

or a resident nurse who fills prescriptions, gives treatments, and makes the rounds in unavoidable absence of the physician. At present the Caja has established 128 consultation clinics, 218 stations (postus), 79 rural medical stations and two sanatoriums. Since 1932 it has established special services in 17 cities, ambulance service in seven, and 38 stationary and 50 traveling pharmacies.

Investment Policies

The investment of the large sums which are paid into the Caja has been made according to three criteria: Security, adequate return, and benefit to society. With these ends in view the Caja has bought rural property, where it not only gives work to many otherwise unemployed, but is experimenting with plants and crops to enlarge the national resources; it has invested in some industrial enterprises already established, such as the Laboratorio Chile, which manufactures drugs and other medical supplies, and helped establish others, among them the National Bag Factory; in several cities it has opened clothing shops, where low-salaried workers and their families may purchase suitable clothing at prices within their means; and it has begun low-cost housing developments. Seven hundred houses have been constructed in what is known as "Lo Franco," near Santiago, four apartment houses are to be built in Santiago as soon as the census has been taken in the industrial districts; and a program has been drawn up for the construction of 4,350 houses, with their attendant community centers, in 14 cities, at an estimated cost of 76,000,000 pesos.

Visitors to Chile—among this number should be identified a number of traveling members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers-speak well of this bustling Spanish-American republic. It is about the same distance south of the equator as Washington is north. The climate is said to be somewhat milder, but it produces vegetation and sunsets regarded as the finest in the world. Santiago, the capital city, lies 40 miles from Valparaiso, the principal port, and 40 miles from the great Andes' snow-capped range. Santiago is a city of nearly a million inhabitants. Other principal cities are Concepcion, Antofagasta, Iquique, and Talca. Chile is noted for its copper and nitrate production and for its extensive wine farming. There are valuable deposits of coal, gold and iron. Railroads, one of them traversing the entire length of the long narrow country, are principally government-owned.

The coming conference is considered a departure somewhat from the accustomed procedure in the relationship of important states to the International Labour Conference at Geneva. One of the criticisms that have been levelled against the International Labour Conference is that it has been largely an European affair. England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium have largely dominated this important international assembly. Quite naturally, because these nations as victor nations in the World War took leading part in shaping the policies of the labor body. Now, 17 years after the formation of these policies, the states of North and South America are to have a preliminary meeting where the economic labor questions of common interest to all of them will be thoroughly discussed, preliminary to the meeting of Geneva in June, 1936. There is no hostility to the plan either manifested by the secretariat of the International Labour Conference or by European nations. It is thought that there may be a chance to organize the labor world on this regional basis, so that greater democracy and greater energy may be mobilized toward the solution of common problems. The Chilean conference will be primarily of an economic nature. It will discuss wages, the need perhaps of a high wage policy, and it will determine what kind of social legislation is already in effect and what more is needed. Accion Social (Social Action), an important magazine in Chile, has directed the following important questionnaire to proper agencies of all the countries.

Questionnaire of the Magazine "Accion Social" (Social Action), Concerning Social Legislation in the Americas

General Queries.

1. What is the general trend of your

country in the matter of wages, security and social insurance?

2. What immediate reforms in the field of social legislation does your government intend to make?

3. Has your government accepted the recommendations of the International Labour Office? Which have been accepted and which ratified?

4. Do you believe your government could undertake joint action with the other American governments to promote a policy of high wages?

5. Upon what bases do you believe it would be possible to bring about the joint action of the Pan-American nations for the purpose of improving the sanitary, cultural, and economic status of workers in all the countries of the Americas?

Title I-Labor Legislation-General.

1. Are the principles of modern social legislation covered by the constitution of your country? If so, in which articles?

2. Does your country have labor legislation? Is there a labor code in existence?

3. In case you do have such legislation or labor code, what are its fundamental principles?

4. Who have been benefited by social legislation? Public officials? Private employees (white collar)? Industrial workers? Farm workers?

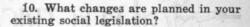
5. What are the main provisions in your country's social legislation?

6. What are the fundamental causes that have determined the enactment of the legislative provisions mentioned in the foregoing queries?

7. What is the total number, by classes, of laborers, public employees, and private employees (white collar) in your country?

8. What have been the results of your social legislation?

9. What shortcomings, if any, has your social legislation revealed in its application?



Title II-Labor Conflicts.

1. How are labor disputes regulated in your country?

2. Do you have compulsory arbitra-

3. What have been the results achieved under existing legislative enactments on labor disputes and arbitration?

4. In case of dismissal, are laborers and employees entitled to an indemnity? Is such indemnity proportioned to length of service?

5. What are the shortcomings of existing systems?

6. Are any reforms thereof contemplated?

Title III-Social Assistance.

1. What are the maladies of greater social import in your country?

2. What is the general mortality rate? What are the ailments responsible for it?

3. What public services are entrusted with the betterment of sanitary conditions in your country?

4. What is the aim of the public health policy in your country?

5. What are the practical results achieved?

6. What are the principal obstacles met with in reducing the rates of mortality and illness?

7. How many hospitals are there in your country? Do they jointly have enough beds to take care of the needs of the people?

8. Has preventive or curative medicine been preferred in your country?

9. What reforms are now being advo-

10. What private contributions to public aid, curative medicine and preventive medicine have been made?

Title IV—Child and Maternity Protection.

1. Are there any laws in your country for the protection of the working mother and her children?

2. What is the infant mortality rate? (Give the ages of the children covered by the statistics.)

3. What is the percentage of illegitimate births?

4. Is the mortality rate higher among illegitimate children?

5. What are the most important provisions of law for the protection of the working mother and her children?

6. What branches of the government enforce these provisions?

7. How many persons are benefited by the laws?

8. What have been the practical results? Has infant mortality been diminished? Have the sanitary conditions of the mothers and children been improved?

9. What deficiencies in existing laws have been observed in practice? How will these be remedied?

10. What reforms have been proposed?

Title V-Social Security.

1. Are there any social security laws in your country?

2. Whom do they benefit? Only public employees? Private employees (white



Courtesy Chilean Embassy.

collar)? Industrial workers? Agricultural workers?

3. What benefits do the social security laws establish for public employees, private employees, workers in industry and agriculture?

4. What is the t-tal number of citizens benefited by the social security laws?

5. Does social insurance exist in your country?

6. What are the social security institutions? How many policy holders has each? What is the gross income of each?

7. What is the financial standing of such institutions?

8. What benefits are offered to policy-holders?

9. Do such institutions accumulate reserve capital?

10. Are the present social security institutions of your country capable of reaching such financial development as will substantially affect the national economy? May their influence be sufficiently strong to modify the objectives of production and the salary policy?

11. What are the laws and reforms which are now proposed in your country for the development of the social security

institutions?

12. Is it thought to establish social security on the principle of "division" or that of "accumulation" of reserve capital?

13. What are the social securities which it is planned to establish or which have been established?

14. What social securities will be or are obligatory for all workers?

15. What organization will administer the social security against illness, disability, old age, death?

16. Has insurance against accidents been established in your country? Is it compulsory? Is it administered by public institutions, or by private enterprises?

Does insurance against vocational illness exist? Is it compulsory? Is there adequate regulation with respect to this matter?

17. What results have been obtained to date with respect to the application of legislative measures in matters of social security?

18. What have been the deficiencies in existing legislation? How is it planned to correct them?

19. Are there mutual institutions in your country? How many are there, the number of members, the benefits they have rendered, and render to their members? Have such institutions been of appreciable importance from a social point of view?

Title VI-Workers' Organizations.

1. Do the laws of your country authorize the formation of workers' unions? What are the norms which govern the creation of workers' unions?

2. What is the type of union that predominates in your country? The professional or industrial union?

3. What unions now exist? What is the total membership?

4. What is the importance of such organizations with respect to economic, sanitary and cultural aid, etc., for member workers?



Courtesy Pan-American Union.

One of the Spacious Thoroughfares of Santiago, Known as the Alameda de las Delicias.

5. What are the branches of public administration charged with the duty of enforcing laws relating to such unions?

6. What have been the practical results obtained up to date from the present unions and present laws?

7. What part have workers organizations played in the political and economic life of your country, during recent years?

8. What reforms have been proposed to present laws in matters of workers' unions?

Title VII-Wages.

1. Are there in your country complete statistics on the wage level for city and farm workers?

2. Are there complete statistics on the cost of living?

3. What conclusions may be drawn from the studies (complete or not) on wages and the cost of living? Do the wages commonly paid satisfy the vital necessities of the workers? Permit cultural development? Or, on the contrary, threaten the vitality of the race?

4. Are there laws concerning wages?

5. If so, what policy guides them?6. What organization is charged with

compelling obedience to wage scales?
7. What difficulties have been encountered in the application of such laws?

8. Have special bonuses been established for public employees, private employees, workers and farmers with families? If so, what is the scale of such bonuses and how are they paid? Are they based on the number of children?

9. Have there been established in your country wage compensation funds (also called family bonus funds)?

10. If negative, have any such laws been proposed?

11. What is the attitude of your government to the problem of family wages?

Chile Through a Brother's Eyes

The country around is very barren and dry with a few desert flowers blooming in spring. The mills and smelter are located here. The mine is about 10 miles further east at an elevation of 10,500 feet.

An electric railroad runs between the mine and mill, but it is a steam road down to the coast. All tracks are of the

one-meter gauge.

We are furnished with a four-room house completely furnished. The climate is very good, sunshine most every day; never very hot in summer or cold in winter; always cool at night in summer and cold enough to freeze in winter. We played tennis and baseball on Christmas and are celebrating the Fourth of July with about one foot of snow on the ground, but it won't stay on the ground long, for it is warm in the middle of the day, even in winter.

We are a fairly happy gang, although we are a long way from home. We have three tennis courts, a nine-hole golf course, play baseball, go for horse-back rides, dance, play bridge and gossip. Also plan on what we are going to do when we get back to the States. Some will stay and others will take advantage of the three months' vacation with full pay and transportation both ways and return for another three years. Some have been here since the development first started.

It is a fascinating country in some ways, especially at sunset and dawn; also on moonlight nights. The sunsets are even more highly colored than the famous Puget Sound sunsets. Here the high peaks are made up of masses of highly colored rock, the colors changing with the angle of the sun.

How American Wage-Earners Really Live

THIS is the summary of a first hand investigation made by two local unions into the lives of their members. One local was a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and will be designated in this discussion as "A" union. The other was a local union in a related field and will be called "X" union. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL stands emphatically behind all figures presented in this summary. This summary smashes conclusively certain commonly accepted fallacies that have built up a false conception by moneyed employers and big corporations. The fallacies these figures smash are:

1. That American wage earners are well off.

2. That the American standard of living, so-called, is a generous standard, something to be proud of.

3. That \$15 per week minimum wage is an adequate wage for any individual

employee.

The first salient fact about this investigation is that it involves skilled workers with steady employment making on the average of \$20 to \$30 per week the year around. How do these people live with this supposedly good income?

Taking "A" union first. The investi-gation reveals that 28 out of a total of 278 members have clear titles to their homes. Ninety-six are in the process of buying homes via the mortgage route, while the remaining 154 members either rent or live with others. Mortgages amounting to \$239,916, or an average of about \$2,500 each are on the 96 homes not freely owned. So much for home ownership which has been regarded usually as the right of every American citizen and the great buttress against Communism and other subversive movements.

The second mark of well being in the United States is car ownership, and on the face of it, these electrical workers appear to be well off. Of the 278 mem-

bers investigated 221 members drive some kind of motor vehicle. The total purchase price paid for the 221 motor cars was only \$96,931, or an average of less than \$440 per The low average indicates that the majority of these cars must have been second hand at the time they were purchased. Over 10 per cent were bought for less than \$100 each. On the total purchase price of \$96,931, the amount still owed is \$23,665, or 20 per cent of the total. The average debt on cars per driver is \$107.

Sickness Exacts Toll

Sickness plays a tremendous part in the remaining debts of the group surveyed An investigation pierces through commonly accepted fallacies as to the low and tragic level of existence of even employed skilled workers in these United States.

by the questionnaire. Ill health has a way of bearing most heavily upon those who can least afford it-those who have not the funds with which to secure the needed medical attention to prevent the aggravation of the disease before it reaches an advanced stage. Out of the 278 members, 136, or nearly 60 per cent, reported that they had doctor, dentist or hospital bills outstanding which they could not meet. Large doctor and hospital bills were frequently followed by funeral expenses. The purchase of furniture and heavy electrical appliances on time payment plans accounted for a considerable portion of the remaining debt and general living expenses accounted for most of the remainder.

Only 48 persons out of the total 278 had no debts other than for the mortgages on their homes or for the purchase of their cars. The total debt for purposes other than the purchase of homes and cars was \$70,402, or an average of \$253 per member.

The total debt, including mortgages on homes and the amount still due on cars, is \$333,983, or an average debt of \$1,201 each. Only 21 out of the entire group report that they are not now in debt for any reason whatsoever. The average debt of \$1,201 for the entire group is broken up into \$863 owed on a home, \$85 due on a car and \$253 owed for other purposes.

During the past five years \$106,922 have been borrowed by 233 of the men. Only 45 of the group did not find it necessary to borrow money during this period. The average loan obtained by the borrowers was \$416. The average for the group as a whole was \$385. Many of the borrowings were obtained on the life insurance policies of the members as security.

To the question as to what money is available each year for (a) vacations, (b) amusements, (c) doctors' and dentists' bills and (d) savings, a total sum of \$4,650 is reported by 57 members. The remaining 221 members report that they have no money regularly available for any of these purposes. This means that the average member has about \$16 per year to devote to recreation, medical care and savings. In 15 cases additional sums amounting to \$2,412 were reported under the "doctors' and dentists' bills" division of this question, but each of these 15 items, this office believes, were bills themselves, now due, rather than funds regularly available for medical attention. For this reason these sums are not included in Table II. But even if all 15 of these items are included as savings and resources the average money available for recreation, medical care and savings is still only \$25 per year.

No Provision for Aged

To the question "Have you set aside any funds for old age?" 273 men replied, "None" and five replied that they have set aside their investments in Cities Service stock as savings for their old age. Many more, however, reported that the enforced purchase of this stock had tied up their savings so that they had to run into debt for ordinary living expenses. Several cases even had to borrow money to meet the payments on the stock. Bank failures during the past few years is another reason frequently quoted to explain the loss of savings for old age.

Although the questionnaire only asked how much money was available each year for vacations, some of the comments at the side as to the frequency of vacations include:

- (a) "Haven't had but five days in 11 years."
- (b) "We get no vacation—and could not afford one."
 - (c) "No vacation."
- (d) "No vacations for last two years."
- (e) "Have had four vacations in 16 years."

On the question "Do you have savings to send your child to college? How much?" not a single dollar was reported out of the whole 278 employees. Five or six answered that they had no children and 10 or 12 left the question blank. The rest all answered "None."

Now turning to "X" union, we find a situation different only in degree. This group averaged perhaps \$10 per week



This Is the Home of One of the Electrical Workers in the City Under Study.

less than "A" union referred to above. They, too, are the victims of dread unrealized aspirations, poverty, and want. How the individual members of this union spent their meager pay is told in the actual monthly budgets presented by the workers to the investigation committee. Here are some actual monthly budgets from this group:

ary		\$84.85
Light and gas		
Insurance	7.50	
Rent	18.00	
Groceries	28.00	
Deferred pay- ment (furni-		
ture, clothes)	19.00	
Street car passes	5.00	
Lunches	3.00	
notice of agent 7	-	83.50



This Insubstantial Dwelling Is Far Out On the Outskirts of the Town, Where Rents are Low But too High for What the Occupant Really Receives.

Light

Sal

\$1.35 over to pay for doctor, dentist, heat, etc.

Groceries	\$24.00	
Rent	15.00	
Furniture	11.00	
Light	1.00	
Gas	1.00	
Lunches	5.50	
Miscellaneous (baby necessities, hair cut, clothing)	9.50	
Carfare	5.00	
Insurance	3.00	
Doctor and dentist	4.50	79.50
	l die	

4.50

66.00

Salary			\$102.06
	Rent		
	Groceries	30.00	
	Fuel		
	Light		
	Gas	2.00	
	Insurance	5.25	
	Transportation		
	Lunch		
	Deferred pay		- 99.33
			- 55.55
			\$2.73
		family	of four
alary	TA III		\$65.99
1	Rent	\$33.0	0
(Proceries	25.0	0
7	nau wa nao	9.5	0

Nothing for lunches, carfare, doctor, dentist, clothes, recreation, savings and incidentals. Of course the wife has to work to supply the difference.

Light and gas ___

			\$110.56
	ortgage		
	ocery		
	al	8.00	
Li	ght	4.50	
Ga	8	2.50	
	xes and insurance on		
I	property	6.00	
Li	fe insurance	10.00	
TI	ansportation and		
Halaa 1	unches	12.00	
Total _			108.00
			\$2.56

for doctor, dentist and incidentals, family of

Salary	\$84.8	36
Carfare	\$5.00	
Lunches	7.80	
Groceries	60.00	

Total	1	81.80
Titue in	family all many ups and denor	\$3.06
	n family, all grown ups and depen	
	brother's house, pay no rent, againg	

llowance for doctor, heat, emergencies, incidentals, etc.

alary		\$93.56
Rent	\$32.50	
Heat	6.50	
Gas	1.75	
Light	3.60	
Groceries	28.00	
Transportation to and from		
work	5.00	
Lunches at noon	5.50	
Insurance, wife and self	8.85	
The second state of the second		
Total		91.70

\$1.86 left for clothes, doctor bills, emergencies and

alary			
	Rent	\$20.00	
	Light and gas	7.00	
	Heat	5.00	
	Groceries	40.00	
	Transportation and lunches	7.00	
	Insurance	10.00	
	Clothes	12.00	
	Church	4.00	
	Recreation	5.00	
Tota	l		105.0

doctor, dentist, tobacco, cosmetics vacations.

alary	\$89.10
Food	
Insurance	10.00
Light	3.50
Gas	2.00
Auto	
Clothing	6.00
Deferred accounts -	14.00*
Doctor	4.00
Coal	3.75
Lunch	5.00
Total	\$80.25
Live in father's propert	y. Pay no rent.
*These accounts have l	
ause of decreased earnin	gs since 1929.
Family of four.	

The type of house in which these workers live is revealed by the detailed description made by one of the members: "The house in which I live is unsuitable and in need of many repairs. Ten years old, in the first place, the house was not a modernly constructed home, merely

shiplap on the outside of wall board, just a shell over your head. Needs a new roof and chimney, also another outside covering such as shiplap or shingles, also needs a new foundation. New floors as the old one is not thick enough or braced well enough, for safety sake, and also warmth in the winter time. The house and building need a paint job. No furnace, just a hard coal burner in the living room, making it impossible in the winter to keep all of the house warm. In fact, in the winter it is cold all over the house unless you sit next to the stove. Only a half basement, not very well constructed, the coal has to be

put outside. All water has to be carried in, as there is no sink or pump inside, making it very inconvenient in the winter. There is no bathroom or inside toilet, also no electric lights, radio or Frigidaire, or electric stove. The wall paper also needs to be replaced. I do not own the house, buildings and ground. The yard does not have any shade trees to amount to anything, the cistern leaks, the wells go dry at times and water has to be carried from one-half mile away. Every married man should live only with his wife, something I have not been able to do. I have to live with my parents, who are solely dependent on me for everything, so in taking care of them, my wife and myself, the salary I now receive is hardly enough to make both ends meet. I drive a 1928 to and from work, but the car is ready to fall apart. So in trying to economize by all of us living together, and living in a neighborhood where there are no buses, trains or street cars, it is necessary to have a car, and it can be readily seen that with all the inconvenience, and trying to save at every possible turn, the salary is still not enough to live, according to any American standard of living."

Here then is factual contradiction to the common impression that workers in the United States, even though drawing top wages and steadily employed are living well. Is it any wonder that economists, as well as many workers themselves, are beginning to speak and think in terms of an economy of abundance?

Play is pleasurable mental and physical competitive exercise where the issues involved are trivial and transient. It is a fit preparation for more important tasks. And it is the law of life that you only do those important tasks well at which you have played in childhood.-Stanley Hall.

The worst sorrows in life are not in its losses and misfortunes, but its fears .- A. C. Benson.

The Future of the Electrical Industry

By DAN W. TRACY, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

M. PRESIDENT, Mr. Secretary, members of the executive committee, members in attendance and friends of the National Electrical Contractors' Association, the invitation which I received to address your gathering afforded me a real pleasure indeed. This pleasure in part results from the opportunity afforded me as president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to bring to your convention assurances of the willingness of our Brotherhood to co-operate

in the promotion of such proper procedure as will lead to benefits for the industry as a whole and as represented by your association and our organization.

The topic of my talk will be the future of our industry. I am sure that when we comprehend the ups and downs of our industry in the past, together with its uncertainties at present, any prediction of its future destiny would be considered bold to say the least. Because of this, it is neither my privilege nor purpose to paint a word picture of what the industry will be like when tomorrow becomes today.

On the other hand, I believe firmly that it is not difficult to comprehend opportunities in advance—perhaps not with a 100 per cent degree of accuracy but certainly with a sufficiently high percentage of correctness to enable us to avoid pitfalls of the past and to vision for the purpose of taking proper advantage of opportunities that the industry utterly failed to recognize in the time gone before.

It is hoped that your group views of politics—the word is used with reference to the science of government—are such as to permit me to refer to the NRA as a feature of the New Deal without arousing in your minds political prejudices against or zealousness for the methods resorted to in the introduction of a theory.

introduction of a theory.

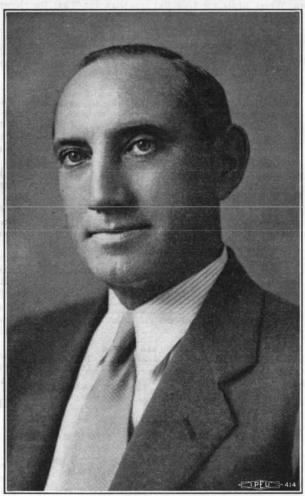
To me, the history of the world

furnishes indisputable proof of the necessity for and benefit of government. This may sound bold if one has in mind the often expressed theory that that government governs best that governs least. Personally, I subscribe to that theory myself but only when it applies to unnecessary interference with the proper affairs of the governed. By the same token, it must be admitted that when the governed refuse or fail to regulate their affairs so as to justify existence through contribution toward progress, then the government as represented by the state is duty bound to interfere.

All that I have previously said, of course, must be identified as a founda-

Address given before the annual convention of National Electrical Contractors Association.

tion for my next expressed convictions. If my following remarks seem to be treading back over ground already covered it will be only for the purpose of tying the superstructure in with the



PRESIDENT TRACY

foundation upon which it rests. Consequently, the NRA is again mentioned because of its substantial theory involving group effort being directed towards improvement of group affairs—regardless of any condemnation we may have to offer of methods applied. This theory was well propounded in the NRA and it was necessary that it should be only because the various industry groups had failed in the past to regulate their affairs except with the selfish view of getting the benefit immediately without regard for further effects.

The past mistakes should never be discounted as factors in determining poli-

cies to be adhered to beyond the present. Therefore, it is my sincere urge that no matter how vigorous our determination to criticise NRA may be that all of us who are part of the electrical contracting industry will lend every energetic effort to promote that theory which demands contribution to the success of the industry for the benefits received therefrom.

In this direction there are some things which I hesitate to speak about only because of my certainty that they are well

known, but if we are to succeed even hesitancy must be overcome. Consequently, I am charging that consciously in some instances and subconsciously in others, our industry is opportunity impover-ished today because of overexploration of some fields at the expense of cultivation of other fields which lie virtually at our back door. This over-exploration has resulted in competition that became unhealthy because of the absence of sensible effective regulation-and if I may be permitted at this time I want to be sufficiently frank to say that regulation is very often necessary to prevent over-exploration developing into exploitation. It is not my intention and I will not permit myself to be drawn into an argument having for its object the defining of a line that marks the end of exploration and the beginning of exploitation.

Has Private Regulation Failed?

In order to illustrate the necessity for regulation—self-regulation, if you please, considering the industry as a whole as an entity—it is only required that each of you observe the condition within the locality where your respective business is located. But regulation simply talked about does not constitute regulation in fact. In order that regulation shall become effective we must have the equivalent of police power to enforce the codes' ethics or you may even use the term laws within the indus-

try. While some endorsed the method of establishing the regulation under NRA, others openly opposed, and still others secretly opposed. Because of the view of our forefathers in framing the Constitution, the Supreme Court found that virtually police power could not be exercised by the national government in making industry regulation effective. It is my conviction that if we all undertake to pass judgment upon the wisdom of the framers of our national Constitution, a majority will commend those views for the wisdom indicated in the protection of independence from interference by

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What Causes General Strikes?

THIS article is prompted by the discovery of a leading American periodical of the Terre Haute general strike. The periodical is "Today" edited by Raymond Moley and the conclusion reached by Mr. Moley is "workers feel that the federal government let them down and that state and local governments, whether labelled Republican or Democrat, really belong to the Chamber of Commerce and are Fascists at heart." This sudden immersion into light by one who has not been over-friendly to labor has prompted the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL to study the three upheavals in general strikes which have taken place in the United States and to try accurately to ascertain the causes.

The recent city-wide strike in Terre Haute, Ind., has caused many persons, both from within and from without the ranks of organized labor, to raise the questions, "What invokes a general strike? What makes people deliberately quit their jobs, en masse, apparently for no reasons directly concerned either with themselves or their employment? Why do they shut off industrial production, tie up normal channels of transportation, block retail trade-purely in a gesture of concurrence with a comparatively small group of strangers among whom, at best, they have only a handful of acquaintances?"

The general strike is a very rare occurrence in this country. It is the very last resort, short of revolution, to which labor can turn. Only three such simultaneous cessations of industrial activity have been known in our entire history. Each of them failed. Each of them caused tremendous losses in time, money and energy to both the employees and the workers. Each of them produced great inconvenience to the public. They achieved only the aggravation of hostility between capital and labor. As to the originally striking craft, in whose behalf the general walkout occurred, the first fell far short of its aims. The second, with the aid of federal intervention, eventually succeeded, but at the expense of many battered heads and the sacrifice of three lives. The outcome of the third is still uncertain, the present situation appearing to be not very encouraging.

The first general strike in the United States happened in Seattle in 1919, following the World War. The initial walkout occurred on January 21 when metal workers engaged in shipbuilding along the Washington coast struck in an attempt to raise intolerably low wages for the unskilled labor employed in the shipyards, and to reduce the working week from 48 to 44 hours. It was a case of skilled workers fighting in behalf of unskilled, in a concerted effort to de-casualize labor conditions in the shipyards. A minor issue in dispute was the right of union shipyards to operate closed shops and to pay higher wages than those prevailing in non-union yards.

Review of three such upheavals in American cities traces causes to the same source.

Orderly Procedure Followed

Continued refusal of the employers, in a period of soaring living costs, to pay decent wages to unskilled workmen generated a simultaneous, sympathetic strike of about 100 unions in Seattle and Tacoma on the 6th of February. The extreme orderliness with which the strike progressed and the absence of all forms of violence were its most remarkable features. The joint strike committee distributed milk for babies, handled laundry for hospitals, collected garbage and operated soup kitchens for the hungry.

Employers, alarmed at the extraordinary display of solidarity among the ranks of labor, lost no time in claiming that the strikers were Reds, seeking a revolution. Through a secret spy organization known as Minute Men they planted among the workers radical leaders with whom to prove their charges. The strike was completely effective for the first two days, but in the face of growing public disfavor it petered out and finally was called off at the end of its sixth day.

In the shipyard the strike continued until the end of March. The workers then returned to their jobs under the same wage and hour provisions existing before the walk-out. The only concession obtained was later recognition of the right of union shippards to operate under closed shop conditions. Yet labor had accomplished one thing. It had proved that it could stand together in support of a common cause when need be, if for a limited time only.

For Right of Organization

San Francisco was the scene of the second city-wide strike in 1933—the outgrowth of a struggle of longshoremen along the Pacific Coast for organization. Years before, the American Federation of Labor had had a union there, but in 1919 it had been crushed by the employers and a virtual company union formed in its stead. With the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act the original organization, the International Longshoremen's Association (I. L. A.), was revived.

In December, 1933, the I. L. A. presented demands for (1) an increase of wages from 85 cents to \$1 per hour, (2) a 30-hour week, and (3) union recognition, through I. L. A. control of the dispatching halls in which hiring of longshoremen occurs. Waterfront employers refused to deal with the new union. When the government intervened the new union refused to arbitrate the last, and most important of its three demands with the NRA Regional Labor Board. Finally on May 9, 1934, longshoremen went on strike from Seattle to San Diego. They were soon joined by organized seamen, while the teamsters union boycotted the docks, refusing to handle freight between warehouses and ships.

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Police Have a Record of Singular Brutality in the Three General Strikes Studied.

Real Issue Between Utilities and Co-operatives

HEY are saying in Washington that a sneering acquaintance has developed between the government and the utilities. The point of contact appears to be \$100,000,000 rural electrification program. The utilities take the position quite frankly that the government hasn't any right in this particular field; that the processes of generating and distributing electricity is a private business solely; and, that the government is really a big bad wolf trying to take a livelihood from Little Red Riding Hood.

Raymond S. Tompkins, a writer in the Electrical World, spokesman for the electric utilities, says:

"Not infrequently these days it is the curious fate of the power and light industry to have the ball snatched right out of its hands by a government administration which is probably more alive and alert for opportunities to snatch the ball than any administration in the country's history. This is said in no disparaging spirit. The current administration is alert and alive for ball-snatching opportunities simply because it has to be. Not to mix the metaphors too much, it. is also on the lookout for straws to grasp against drowning, and it is keeping its eyes open for any port in a storm.

"If there is any institution in the country that seems to combine the best features of all three-a ball to snatch, a straw to grasp and a port to scurry into-it is the light and power industry. Its stability, its earning power, its own fool-proof setup for sound expansion, all tend to make a distraught New Dealer who is uncertain where his next billion is coming from water at the mouth.

"The latest ball-snatching opportunity to be seized is the electrification of rural America. Many citizens were surprised and interested to learn recently that the hidden secret of recovery had been discovered at last. It was nothing more nor less than the electrification of the American farm, with parlor lamps in every pigpen and floodlights in every henroost.'

Just now the big bad wolf, government interference, comes not in the guise of public ownership so much as in the guise of farm co-operatives. The Rural Electrification Administration is pledged under the Act to favor states, municipalities, and co-operatives and the cooperative movement among the farmers appears to have developed a vitality that the utilities did not expect.

J. P. Warbasse, president of the Cooperative League of the United States, has written forcibly on the need of meeting the scarcity of farm electric lamps by co-operation.

"Experience in all of the countries of the world, extending over a period of nearly 100 years, has demonstrated that there is no useful commodity or service which the co-operatively organized consumers cannot supply to themselves. The methods are standardized under the

Rural electrification program draws attention to farm and urban power problems.

Rochdale principles: (1) one vote for each member, (2) a fixed moderate rate of interest on invested capital, and (3) a return of the surplus savings to the members in proportion to their patronage.

"In considering electric supply, the cooperative method offers certain definite advantages, provided that the purpose is to make electricity most easily available for the service of the consumers. Experience shows that if the purpose of an enterprise is the service of the consumers, then that undertaking prospers best, in the long run, when controlled and administered through the democratic organization of the consumers served.

"This method is not a theory, but is proved by long and successful expe-The majority of the rural elecrience. tric supply in many countries is distributed by co-operative associations of This is notably the case in farmers. Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland. In the United States these organizations have met with general success. Co-operation as a method of business has made its advances in the presence of competition with profit business and often with the political state. This fact testifies to the efficiency of co-operative business. These co-operative associations continue to expand in good

times and in bad times, in peace and in war. During the past five years, the failures of co-operative societies and the dismissal of employees have been notably less than with profit business. This is the case in the United States as well as in the more highly developed co-operative countries. At the present time, the membership, the total capital investment, the turnover of business, and the number of employees of co-operative societies are larger than in 1929."

Now we learn from the Rural Electrification Administration itself that the Administration has received applications for rural projects from 46 states in the United States. The tabulation of these requests has been made only up to the middle of the summer. This tabulation shows that 90 per cent of the project applications have come from public bodies and farm co-operatives. The League of Iowa municipalities has recently recommended to municipal plants in that state that they give every assistance to farm groups in taking electricity to the farms. A dilemma for private utilities has developed where farm cooperatives have been able through their collective buying power to purchase electrical energy in block at a cheaper rate than the city customers themselves. This is bound, it is said, to have repercussion upon city rates. That the farm market offers a great new field of exploitation is revealed by consumption figures for common appliances supplied the ELECTRI-CAL WORKERS JOURNAL by J. D. Wolfson, executive secretary of the National Power Policy committee.

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AMERICAN FARMS ARE BEHIND THE TIMES

FARMS WITH FARMS WITHOUT ELECTRICITY WATER PIPED INTO HOUSE RADIOS TELEPHONES CARS

(EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 10 PER CENT OF ALL FARMS)

This Chart, Issued By the Rural Electrification Administration, Illustrates the Surprising Scarcity of Electric Service on American Farms, Despite Its Almost Uniform Availability to City People.

Public Works as a Permanent Power

SECRETARY ICKES never writes a dull book. There is something direct, forthright and rugged about his defense of collective effort. He doesn't try to placate his enemies, and he wades into the arena of political argument with colorful words and gestures. "Back to Work," the story of PWA, published by Macmillan and selling for \$2.50, is no exception. In addition, however, to revealing the vivid personality of Secretary of the Interior, it is important because Secretary Ickes reveals frankly his view of public works. He considers public works as a governor on the engine of private business. He emphatically states "It is important that

we always be prepared to pick up the slack of idle labor and unused raw materials whenever the volume of private business decreases to an alarming degree."

Again he declares: "It is clear that the Public Works Administration has merely taken over a job long recognized to be necessary." He criticises the timidity of private business and explains that it was the fear of private capital and its refusal to come out from under the bed that forced the government to embark upon the public works program. It is the view of Secretary Ickes that there has been a growing necessity for expenditure of public moneys for construction. He declares:

"During the decade beginning in 1920 public construction increased in volume until in 1930 it amounted to three billion dollars a year. This huge expenditure by municipalities, counties, states and the federal government constituted on an average through the period approximately onequarter of the total construction bill in the country. This is a perfectly natural development, concomitant with the advance of civilization and the demand by an ever-growing proportion of the popula-

tion for better social conveniences.

"Although the Public Works Administration itself is an emergency agency born of the crisis, it is clear that it has merely taken over a job long recognized to be necessary. Our purpose has been to revive public construction to its normal level quite apart from the initiation of new developments in this field. After 1930 non-federal governmental bodies found it increasingly difficult to finance their normal construction requirements and only PWA has enabled very necessary public works to be undertaken.

"The question of the extent to which PWA in its present form should be called into operation in the future will depend upon the volume of private business; but it is important that we always be prepared to pick up the slack of idle labor and unused raw materials whenSecretary Ickes' "The Story of PWA" brings a consistent social philosophy to bear upon practical program. Views it as governor on the engine of private business.

ever the volume of private business decreases to an alarming degree."

He forthrightly answers critics who take the position that this rich country has no funds for public construction:



SECRETARY ICKES

"With reference to the financing of public works, I confess my impatience with the argument that this nation cannot afford useful public works, when the man power required to build those works would otherwise be wasted and unused. Public works which are useful give to the community something of enduring value, whether or not technically selfliquidating. In so far as such works do not pay their way out of income or out of future savings which they make possible, they must be paid for out of taxes. Expenditures for public works are distributed among those who build the works and taxes are theoretically assessed proportionately against those who share in our national wealth. If economic activity dwindles, it becomes harder to pay taxes on our reduced income even though the rates are reduced. If business improves, it is easier to pay taxes on our increased income even if rates

are raised. Work, not unemployment, creates wealth. It is the fashion for a certain group of pseudo-economists to dispose of public works with the glib remark that a nation must live within its income."

Those critics of Secretary Ickes who believe that the budget should be balanced before starving human beings are fed find this vigorous phrase-maker answering them with insistence.

"I agree that our budget cannot remain permanently unbalanced without disastrous results, but those who would balance it at once without regard to consequences seem to forget that if our national debt is particularly large at the

present time it is so because the administrations during the prosperous years following the war adopted a policy of tax reduction rather than one of vigorous debt reduction. It should be kept in mind that about half of our national debt has been carried over from the war. Failure to reduce this indebtedness as rapidly as it could and should have been during the days of plenty appears to have been overlooked as one of the causes of a present unbalanced budget. * *

"There is still another way of looking at this problem. reservoir of money in the country must be tapped for life blood to infuse into the veins of industry in order to combat the pernicious anaemia from which it has been suffering. There are two sources through which this life blood can be obtained; one is private reserves and the other is the federal treasury. If one source is clogged, then, if the patient is to be saved, the other outlet must be resorted to. After all, in theory, does it make a great deal of difference which faucet is turned on in order to get this money into circulation?

It is the same money regardless of its depository. It is the wealth of America, the savings from the earnings of the workers of America."

We believe that organized labor will be disappointed with Secretary Ickes' reportings and discussion of labor's relationship to PWA. We believe that this discussion contained in Chapter 2 is not realistic. It does not give a fair idea of labor's attitude. Perhaps Secretary Ickes has been swayed somewhat by political considerations and wishes to have the public believe that he did not make concessions to organized labor. He gives support to the employer view that labor inclines to take advantage of the situation and is striving for an unjust income. He states "labor leaders wanted 40-hour pay for 30-hour work but the board was of the opinion that this was too much." He goes on to say, "Disregarding the disapproval of union

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Wanted: A Propaganda Detector

ARIETY, that indefatigable searcher after inside information in the amusement field, breaks a story of nationwide importance. On September 20 there was given a private preview of a political radio program entitled "Liberty at the Crossroads," sponsored by the Republican party. Variety points out that the program was "almost pure amusement, or rather propaganda coated with a thick layer of amusement sugar." It goes on to point out that the program is patterned after the March

of Time, the political journalistic sound films of a news magazine. It consists of five minutes of music, 10 minutes of dramatic episodes which contrast the good old days of the past with the unpleasant days of the

present.

Variety goes on to point out that the sponsors of the Republican party are now searching for \$2,000,000 to sink into political radio programs and sound films. It is not important to readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL that this represents the activity of one party. No doubt both or all political parties will be engaged in this propaganda effort. The point is this: workers must become shrewder and shrewder in their detection of propaganda. They must not be taken in by blah, emotional appeal, the settingup of dark prejudices and the other devices of the political propagandists. Variety goes on to point out that one of the ways in which radical candidates were defeated at the polls in 1934 was by the skillful use of propaganda. We told this story in a 1934 edition of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, but we believe it so important that we are taking generous transcripts from this reporting.

"By this time all Americans have seen dreams walking and talking but few Americans have become aware of the fact that propaganda also walks and talks. Publicity men are sitting up nights devising new schemes to make special pleading of special inter-

ests look plausible.

"In the old days when patent medicine fakers wished to get their propaganda over to victims, they sent sneaky ads to country newspapers which in type and character resembled news stories. They labeled these 'Next to reading matter.' Today's propagandists are not content with labeling their stuff 'Next to reading matter,' they are artfully getting their stuff in the reading matter. They are bombarding the ears of the American people from microphone and newspaper column with the opinions that they wish the American people to hold. This means that workers must depend more and more upon their own sources of information if they are to escape the barrage of special pleading now being sprayed over the

Publicity mills are grinding, grinding now to lure intelligences into traps of propaganda.

"The New Republic reports that one group of publicists are prepared to furnish 'trained propagandists' for every purpose. The technique of this particu-



If Truth May Be Symbolized by a Classical Figure of Purity and Grace, Then Propaganda Must Be Imaged by the Hideous Idol Pictured Above.

lar group of 'technicians' is 'the commercial whispering campaign.' Stylish models are supplied to discuss loudly in public places about madamoiselle's bargain gowns or handsome young men discuss in the Pullman car about the energy they get from so-and-so's breakfast food. Here is how they entered the field of industrial relations. If there is a strike in a community they send a shabby man from door to door canvassing. While he undertakes to sell his goods, he poses as a union man now unemployed and

subtly begins to attack the union for their restrictions on his opportunity to work. He manifests a sweet spirit. Indeed he is a dream walking, but he hopes to plant in the mind of every housewife who hears him the seed of bitter opposition to unionism.

"Radio Powerful

"In one of the recent state campaigns just closing where the issue had become sharply drawn and a good deal of bitter-

ness of feeling was engendered, one of the large high-powered advertising agencies was employed by the business interests to oppose the people's candidate. This advertising agency set its talented staff to work to create radio programs that would have just the proper human interest appeal so that all classes of people, sitting unsuspectingly in their homes, would be treated to just the right degree of propaganda so that their votes would be turned against the people's candidate.

"On this particular propaganda enterprise there were four radio programs. The first one was a comic selection-made up largely of conversation between two tramps who satrically poked fun at the people's candidate and his program. second program dealt with the family life of a typical American family. Here in perfectly good taste political subjects were discussed with the women taking active part, with the hope that the women voters would fall for this genteel blend of propaganda. A third program arranged by the highpowered public agency was an historical dramatization of modern events. This was described as entertainment and made a patriotic appeal. It was largely directed toward the man voter with the sole purpose of winning his vote for the candidate of the big business interests. The fourth program was given over to the intellectual cavortings of a known partisan political analyst-the kind that assail the ears of radio listeners every night, posing as a disinterested party in the campaign. He slyly took pot shots at the people's candidate and slyly supported the candidate of big business.
"These four radio programs, costly

"These four radio programs, costly to prepare and costly to put on the air, were carefully checked by the experts of the high-powered publicity agent every night to measure their effect upon the voting public. When there came a backfire, the entertainment in question was pulled down so that it would not offend so much. The propaganda tactics of big business through the publicity agent were a success. It is said that the same tactics are about to be employed not only where politics are involved but where other questions of national interest are

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General Chairmen Drive for Organization

By C. J. McGLOGAN, International Vice President

A CONFERENCE of general chairmen of our Brotherhood was held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on September 21, which was attended by over 30 general chairmen representing Class I railroads in the United States and Canada. Many communications were received from other general chairmen regretting their inability to participate in the conference due to schedule negotiations and the handling of other business of the organization which would not permit them making the trip.

International President Tracy very considerately set aside other business of the organization in order to participate in the conference throughout the day. His counsel, advice and address demonstrated conclusively to those present his familiarity with the problems confronting us as transportation workers and the studious consideration he has given to these problems. His remarks and advice were accepted by all those present as further exemplifying the co-operative

Railroad men view their field as production ground for union growth.

and helpful attitude that has always been demonstrated by the international organization, its officers, to the general chairmen—local union officers and local committees.

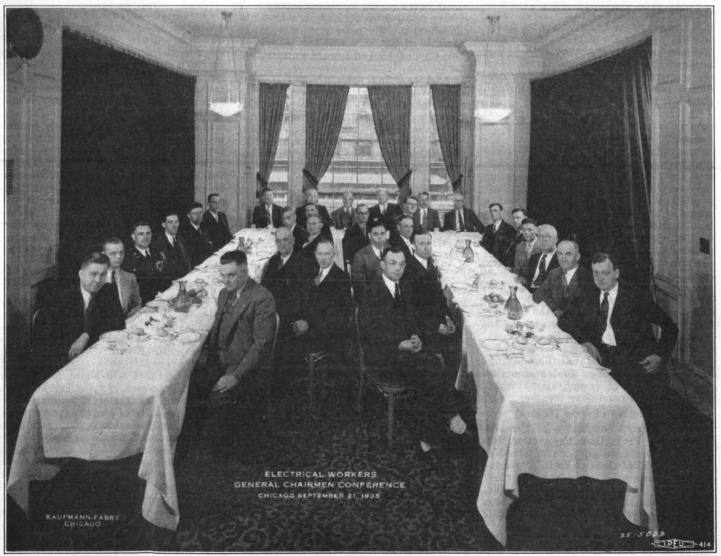
Vice President M. J. Boyle of the Sixth District also addressed the conference and his remarks were most timely and interesting to those present.

Reports to the conference were made by each general chairman concerning the problems confronting the membership on the individual properties as well as the attitude of the American Railway Association and the Federation co-ordinator of railroads with reference to the consolidation and co-ordination of terminal, ship and service facilities as it would reflect to the disadvantage of labor. The result of the hearing of the reports of the various chairmen placed all present in a position to be entirely familiar with the status of organization, of the activities of our Brotherhood as conducted by the membership on the various roads represented.

Air Conditioning Reviewed

We were very fortunate in having Mr. L. C. Anderson, an engineer of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company of the city of Chicago, address the conference on the maintenance and servicing of air-conditioning passenger car equipment. The result of this address brought forth many questions and a discussion on this new work which is being handled by the electrical workers employed at terminals and in coach yards throughout the country. In view of the discussion, the subject matter of

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PRESIDENT TRACY, VICE PRESIDENT BOYLE AND VICE PRESIDENT MCGLOGAN ARE SEEN AT THE SPEAKERS' TABLE.

How One Industry Regards Bare Neutral

By CHARLES F. MEYERHERM, member, American Water Works Association Committee on Electrolysis and Electrical Interference

THE term bare neutral interior wiring refers to a method of house wiring in which the neutral conductor is a bare or uninsulated copper wire run in iron conduit or metal armor. In the ordinary forms of house wiring both the line and the neutral conductors are run with insulated wires having both a rubber and a moisture resistant braid insulation. Such wires are run in iron conduit or metal armor or by themselves on porcelain insulators attached to the frame work of wooden buildings. For purposes of protection against high voltage hazards the neutral conductor of a house wiring system is grounded to a water pipe at the point of service entrance, but according to the existing National Electric Code no other intentional connections between water pipe and neutral are permitted. On account of the insulation on the neutral conductor accidental contacts between the neutral conductor and the water pipes are not likely to occur unless a complete breakdown of the insulating covering of the neutral takes place. Even such breakdowns are not likely to cause a substantial part of the current in the neutral conductor to shunt over the pipes because the electrical contact between the neutral wire and the enclosing conduit or metal armor seldom constitutes a good low resistance connection.

In view of the fact that the neutral conductor of house wiring systems is generally definitely connected to the house water pipe through the so-called protective ground connection some electric light and power utility operators have argued that National Electric Code insulation on the neutral wire was a waste of money, and that a bare or uninsulated neutral wire would reduce the cost of electrical installations and correspondingly increase the market for electric light and power. Other electric light and power utility operators, and some of the electrical inspection authorities, have taken the opposite viewpoint and have maintained that the savings incident to the mere omission of the insulation on the neutral wire are insignificant compared to the total cost of a wiring installation and that these savings are more than offset by the construction and stray current complications which an uninsulated conductor involves.

Introduction of Bare Neutral

The electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association has modified successive editions of the National Electrical Code so as to afford increased recognition to bare neutral wiring, first for service entrance cable, then by sanctioning trial installations of bare neutral house wiring and this

American Water Works Association throws white light upon nation-wide controversy. Utilities find arguments difficult to meet.*

year by approving electric range circuits which are run with a special form of bare neutral entrance cable. The tendency therefore seems to be toward increasing and ultimate complete recognition of bare neutral wiring. With the latter accomplished, it is only a short step to a single conductor wiring system using the conduit or armor and the building pipes and metal work as the neutral conductor of the system, and the arguments now being used in favor of bare neutral will apply with equal force to a no-neutral system because installation costs can certainly be reduced by the omission of one wire of the circuit, and if the pipes and building metal already carry plenty of stray current with a bare neutral wiring system, why quibble about a little more stray current if one-half of the wire cost can be saved? This apparent trend toward unrestricted use of non-electrical metallic systems as current carrying parts of electric light and power distribution system and the rather general tendency to interpret the grounding privilege as a license to so use the water pipes caused the American Water Works Association at its 1935 convention to revoke its previous sanction or approval of the use of water pipes as protective grounds for electric systems and to advise water works operators that metallic interconnections between water pipes and electric systems should only be permitted by special agreement and under the most rigid supervision and control.

The American Water Works Association has opposed bare neutral wiring practically from the beginning, because it objected to the stray current hazards which this form of wiring inherently involves. In so doing the water works operators had in mind the fact that increased stray electric currents on house piping might and in all probability would involve increased stray electric current on house service pipes and street mains with a corresponding increase in stray current hazards to the life and property of water consumers and water works employees.

That the stray currents occurring with bare neutral wiring installations really constitute a serious problem is borne out by a recent investigation made by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. The results of this investigation as reported in Underwriters Laboratories Fact Finding Report No. E 11064 dated January 10, 1935, show that in 69 of the 100 or more installations of bare neutral wiring in-

vestigated, the stray or by-path current as the report calls it, ranged in magnitude from 20 to 100 of the load cur-This it must be remembered occurred with "trial installations" where it is reasonable to assume rather more care, and intelligent supervision was excised than would be the case with ordinary installations made by average contractors after the code definitely recog-(Without nized this form of wiring. taking time to go into the details of this report which, by the way, was prepared and submitted to demonstrate the safety of bare neutral wiring the speaker would say that in his opinion if only 25 per cent of the load current had been found on the pipes in 1 per cent of the trial installations tested, the objections to bare neutral wiring would have been amply sustained.)

With bare neutral interior wiring, the metal conduit or armor which encloses the electrical circuit is electrically in parallel with the neutral conductor through accidental contacts throughout its length and through intentional interconnections at junction, outlet, and switch boxes, etc. By the law of divided circuits, the conduit or armor therefore carries a definite proportion of the neutral current, and the ratio of the current on the neutral to the current on the conduit or armor is directly proportional to the relative conductivity of the neutral as compared to that of the conduit or armor and inversely proportional to the ohmic resistances of the two paths. This means that the conduit or armor will carry a substantial part of the neutral current even under ideal conditions and under practical conditions it will carry an abnormally large part of the neutral current, as is strikingly illustrated by the Underwriters Laboratories' Fact Finding Report already referred to.

Destruction of Metals

With the conduit or armor carrying substantial current, house water, gas, sewage or steam pipes, metal ceilings, metal lath or any other metal structures in the building with which the current carrying conduit or armor comes into metallic contact will shunt off a large or a small amount of stray current from the conduit or armor depending upon the conductivity of the respective paths. This current interchange over accidental or intermittent contacts may set up heating sparking or arcing at the contacts; this constitutes a serious fire hazard and a possible explosion hazard if explosive or inflammable gases are present. Furthermore, current interchange over intermittent contacts may pit or burn holes in pipes causing gas, water, or sewage leaks in walls, ceilings or other inacessible and dangerous locations. In addi-

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^{*}This address was delivered before the an nual meeting of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering at New York City in August, 1935.

Obituary Note: Passing of Insurance Inspection

By OBSERVER

N the rather indiscriminating financial efforts of fire insurance companies to lighten the life boats by throwing out even the buoyancy tanks (the expense of maintaining public appreciation), to reduce operating expenses, there has come about a failure on the part of those guiding the life boats to realize that while the boats may ride higher for a period, they will not float indefinitely without those very buoyancy tanks. Just so, private fire insurance has in the past given valued engineering service to the public and the public has expressed its sense of this service by willingness to pay in insurance rates and otherwise a goodly return to insurance company investors, by way of both underwriting profits and investment profits.

During many years the fire insurance group's electrical inspection has been publicly put forward and publicly accepted as an engineering service returning to the public safety dividends so large as to warrant continued large financial returns from the public to the insurance company investors. Electrically, this service has been given through the electrical inspection departments of the various state and district boards of fire underwriters. These departments have maintained groups of well trained men who have been careful inspectors, careful analysts, careful administrators of the National Electrical Code, and careful guides and yardsticks for the cities and states as these gradually formed their own electrical inspection departments. Moreover, these electrical inspectors of the insurance boards have been the backbone of Underwriters Laboratories, giving its operations a policy, direction and consistent backing-a sound basis and procedure until recent

Engineering Tradition Broken

For all these successful years the insurance electrical inspectors have acted from engineering information, with an engineering motive and with engineering results. The ending of regular inspection by the insurance boards tends to leave the National Electrical Code and the Underwriters Laboratories without their former engineering support by these boards, and it cannot be for long that the influence of these boards will continue if this inspection service ceases, the inspectors are released from employment by the boards, and the boards attempt to substitute for this traditional altruistic service, a few financially controlled but not inspection-minded representatives on the electrical committee and on the Electrical Council of Underwriters Laboratories.

For a while an "Old Guard" of ex or near ex-insurance inspectors, trained in the inspection experience of the past, and theoretically free from merely finanCondition created in electrical industry which again subjects standards to whimsy of financial currents.

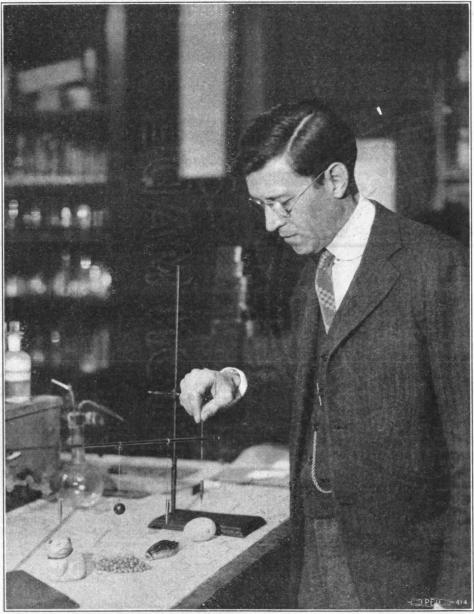
cial direction of their employers, may preserve an atmosphere of insurance engineering motive and influence on codemaking and on materials standards making. Very soon, however, comes the distrust of the public in the motives and financial operations and affiliations of insurance boards which have now ceased to really render a service long recognized

by this public, but which continue to demand the same place in the councils of those who determine the safety and fraud prevention standards for this public.

That Goose Is Cooked

Some persons of good memory and of foresight express the judgment that by the abandonment of electrical inspection and engineering motive among the fire insurance companies, these companies have been killing a goose which has been laying golden eggs—for these companies and for the public—and that the public realizes that its goose is being cooked and dislikes this goosing opera-

(Continued on page 448)



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

Science Holds the Tools of Accurate Measurement. It Can Set Up and Maintain Standards In Any Field Where It Is Given the Chance.

Full Calendar of Business Swiftly Transacted

THE regular meeting of the International Executive Council was held in Room 613, at 1200 Fifteenth Street, n. w., Washington, D. C., on Monday, September 16. The meeting was called to order by Chairman C. M. Paulsen, at 9 a. m.

Members present: C. M. Paulsen, Charles F. Oliver, J. L. McBride, James F. Casey, F. L. Kelley, G. W. Whitford, G. C. Gadbois, Edward Nothnagle and M. P. Gordan.

The chairman appointed Edward Nothnagle and J. L. McBride as auditing committee, to go over and check the audit made by the certified public accountant.

Applications for pension were considered by the council, the continuous standing of all applicants was examined and their age certified to, and the following applications were acted upon favorably and referred to the International Secretary with instructions that he place the members on the pension roll and notify them and their respective local unions of the action of the council on their pension applications:

E. P. Allman	I.O.
Edward D. Boley	I.O.
W. D. Brown	I.O.
Otto Engelhardt	I.O.
Albert F. Hill Fred Kessler	I.O.
Fred Kessler	I.O.
William H. Merrick	I.O.
John Moore	I.O.
James F. McCaughey	I.O.
W. L. Pearce	. I. O.
O. C. Ramsev	I.O.
William Seidel	. I.O.
Sam J. Thompson	

William Seidel	I.O.
Sam J. Thompson	I.O.
Joseph Barnes Henry Steinecke W. E. Lantz	U. No.
Joseph Barnes	1 ·
Henry Steinecke	1
W. E. Lantz	2
Harry L. Ankers	3
Louis D. Black	3
Harry L. Ankers Louis D. Black Nicholas C. Boileau	. 3
Frederick J. Bonner	3
Elmer B. Clark	3
John Werner	3
John Wholey .	х
J. W. Leedv	4
Barney Nieboer	9
James Townsend	9
Patrick Gibbons	17
Patrick Gibbons J. T. Garaty Frank V. Irish	28
Frank V. Irish	41
Arthur H. Thomas	52
Gardner Thomson	86
William C. Dedrick	
Thomas Conahan	98
Thomas Conahan Charles Snarberg Joseph M. Drouin	103
Joseph M. Drouin	134
E. Y. Hoffman	134
W. R. Irving	134
J. R. Mills	134
W. K. Murray	134
J. C. McGibney	134
William C. McSherry	134
W. A. Pulliam	
Edward Rhodes	
G. M. Shearer	
Tohn E Cabulta	194
John F. Schultz William H. Zimmer	134
Fred L. Wolfrum	134
R. M. Chaney	
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Minutes of Meeting of the International Executive Council.

L. U. No.
Richard A. Fitzgerald 164
Joseph A. Cullen 212
Edward Ulrich 212
C. J. Facker245
William Hemminger 245
John M. Carter 440
Edward Maurice Botsford 448
George F. Ramsey 599
John H. Fisher 694
John Joseph Montgomery 1025

The council was unable to take favorable action on the following applications for pension, for the reason that there was a question as to the member's standing, or a question as to his age, and the matter was referred back to the International Secretary to take up with the member or his local union:

W. J. Richerson	I. O.
E. C. Stanton	I. O.
L. '	U. No.
Michael A. Walsh	1
J. · E. McHale	3
Joseph Rascoe	3
Frank P. Lynn	134
David Donovan	321

A letter from Emil A. Ciallella, a member of Local Union No. 52, was read and discussed. It was moved and seconded that the letter be referred to the International President for his attention. Motion carried.

A letter in the form of an appeal, from P. J. Forsythe, of Denver, Colo., against a decision of the International President, was read and the facts carefully reviewed. After discussion, it was moved and seconded that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

A letter from Charles E. Dwyer, business manager of Local Union No. 40, was read, in reference to a bill for legal services from Dempster and Dempster, which subject matter was closed through correspondence between Local Union No. 40 and the International Secretary, and it was moved and seconded that the communication be filed. Motion carried.

A letter from Matthew Woll, vice chairman of the Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe, was given careful consideration, and on account of our forced economic financial condition at present, it was held over for future consideration.

An appeal from Local Union No. 40, on the question of legal assistance for the defense of officers of the local union in the transaction of their official business for the local union, was read and discussed at length. The subject matter was referred to the administrative officers for their attention and the International Secretary was instructed to advise Local Union No. 40 in reference to the matter.

The auditing committee appointed by the chairman of the council reported that

they had checked the certified audit of the funds of the Brotherhood, as made by Auditor W. B. Whitlock, and found the report correct. It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted and approved and the audit placed on file. Motion carried.

The council canvassed the recent referendum vote on amendments to the constitution and found the results of the vote were as follows:

			In Favor	Opposed
Proposition	No.	I	30813	2530
Proposition	No.	II	30803	2538
Proposition	No.	III	30799	2543

The council then reviewed all transactions carried on by correspondence since their last regular meeting, and it was moved and seconded that all transactions discussed be approved. Motion carried.

The council then went into a general discussion with the International President and the International Secretary of the situation confronting the Brotherhood as to its various funds, the recent amendment adopted by referendum vote, and the various situations affecting the interests of the organization. After discussing each proposition in full and expressing their views, it was moved and seconded, that the matter be left in the hands of the administrative officers for handling. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. Gordan,
Secretary.

What of the Prophet?

He said, "I see." And they said: "He's crazy; crucify him." He still said: "I see." And they said: "He's an extremist." And they tolerated him. And he continued to say: "I see." And they said: "He's eccentric." And they rather liked him, but smiled at him. And he stubbornly said again: "I see." And they said: "There's something in what he says." And they gave him half an ear. But he said as if he'd never said it before: "I see." And at last they were awake; and they gathered about him and built a temple in his name. And yet he only said: "I see." And they wanted to do something for him. "What can we do to express to you our regret?" He only smiled. He touched them with the ends of his fingers and kissed them. What could they do for him? "Nothing more than you have done," he answered. And what was that? they wanted to know. "You see," he said, "that's reward enough; you see, you see."—"The Prophet," by Horace Traubel.

The union card stands for collective bargaining and the union label stands for collective buying. Use both of them.

Toledo Wins 5 Per Cent Arbitration Award

N September 11 the board of arbitration set up by the Secretary of Labor in July in the controversy between electrical workers and office workers of the Toledo Edison Company and the company handed down its decision. The full text of the decision follows:

Decision of the Board of Arbitration, September 11, 1935, in the Matter of the Wage Controversy between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 245, and the Toledo Edison Company.

This decision is made pursuant to an agreement entered into between the Toledo Edison Company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 245, on June 16, 1935. The agreement of June 16, 1935, a copy of which is in the hands of each of the parties to this controversy, is made a part of this decision.

Under the terms of this agreement, on June 17, E. F. McGrady awarded the electrical workers, together with the office workers, an increase in wages of 5 per cent, retroactive to June 1, 1935. Thereafter, in accordance with the agreement, an arbitration committee or board was created, consisting of George D. Welles, selected by the Toledo Edison Company, E. D. Bieretz, selected by the union, and George W. Stocking, appointed by the Secretary of Labor, to determine whether or not the workers were entitled to an additional wage increase.

Under the rules of procedure adopted by the Board of Arbitration and parties to the controversy, oral testimony was taken July 23 to 26, written briefs and evidence were filed by each of the parties on August 10 and replies were filed on August 24. Thereafter a supplementary brief was filed by the company on September 3. The union did not file a reply to this brief.

The rules of procedure as agreed upon by the parties to the arbitration proceedings on July 22 and 23, and as modified on July 29 to August 2, copies of which are in the hands of the respective parties to this arbitration proceedings, are made a part of this decision.

The board met on September 9, 10 and 11 to consider the evidence and make

At the outset of the conference the chairman pointed out that if a unanimous decision could be reached by the arbitration board it would represent a distinct and worth-while contribution to industrial peace, and that he felt that the problem before the board should be approached from that point of view. He further advised that if the representatives of the two parties to the controversy could reach an agreement that appeared at all reasonable in the light of the evidence, the chairman would sign it, making it unanimous. It became evident, however, that the point of view of the members of the board appointed by the union and by the company were as far

Bitter controversy with Toledo Edison Company settled by industrial fact-finding board.

apart as the interests which they represented, and that no agreement regarding a just award on the basis of the evidence could be reached by the other board members. Thereupon the chairman, at the request of the other members, prepared this decision on behalf of the board. Since its completion the decision has been concurred in by Mr. E. D. Bieretz, member of the board.

It is the contention of the union that the electrical workers are entitled to a further uniform wage increase of 15 per cent. They support this contention with arguments and evidence designed to show that not only have the earnings of the Toledo Edison Company been large, but that they have been larger than is apparent from the company's report, by reason of what the union characterizes as a juggling of accounts and improper charges in inter-company transactions; that the wage cuts of 1932 were not justified; that special consideration was given to the parent organization in the year of these wage cuts by the declaration of a dividend on common stock aggregating \$8,673,379, or at the rate of 64 per cent, at the expense of the workers; that between 1932, when the wage cuts were effected, and 1934, when the hourly wage rates were restored, there was an unwarranted saving of approximately \$438,000 by the company at the expense of the

The company contends that not only are the electrical workers entitled to no



E. D. Bieretz, Assistant to the International President, a Member of the Arbitration Board of the Toledo Edison Case.

further wage advances, but that neither the increase in 1934 nor the McGrady award was justified. The company supports its position by a detailed analysis of changes in the cost of living, by a comparison of wages paid by other public utility companies in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, by a comparison of average weekly earnings of the electrical workers of the Toledo Edison Company with the average for the United States as a whole, a comparison of wages paid in similar job classifications by other industries in the Toledo area, by an analysis of the company's earnings as related to investment, and by an analysis of the company's operating pay-roll in comparison with the net amount available for dividends on common stock. The company denies that there have been any improper inter-company transactions.

Data presented by the company established the fact that the wage rates paid electrical workers by the Toledo Edison Company are higher than those paid by six other "comparable" electrical utility companies in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, in 32 out of 43 classifications; and that the rates of the Toledo Edison Company are higher than the average hourly rates of 18 other companies operating in the Toledo area. It should be observed, however, that the records contain no adequate information in regard to the earnings of the companies with which these

comparisons are made.

The data presented by the company do not establish its contention that the average weekly carnings for its electrical workers in May, 1935, were higher than the average weekly earnings of employees of public utilities the country over as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The company makes the error of comparing the average weekly earnings of its electrical employees exclusive of office workers with the Bureau of Labor Statistics' average figure for the industry as a whole. The latter figure represents the average weekly earnings for all employees, including office workers, whereas the company's figure is for electrical workers only. The board has calculated on a basis of the data presented by the company that the average weekly earnings for all employees of the Toledo Edison Company were slightly less in May, 1935, than the average weekly earnings for the employees of public utility companies throughout the country as a whole. Data presented by the company further indicate that the hourly wage scale in effect since 1929 has at all times been on a basis more favorable to the workers than in 1929, when account is taken of changes in the cost of living. The same can not be said, however, with regard to full time weekly earnings. In 1929 the workers were working a 48-hour week with an average of 10 per cent overtime. The 48-hour week was continued until after the adoption of the NRA pro-

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Restive Populace Leaps to Social Credit

FROM a distance, the Social Credit party in Canada, overwhelmingly victorious last month in the Alberta provincial election, looks all of a piece with our American-brand economic panaceas, such as "Share the Wealth," the Townsend Plan, Upton Sinclair's EPICwith a strong dash of Aimee Semple Mc-Pherson added to the brew. A Canadian paper's comment is that the people of Alberta are converted, not convinced. "Mr. Aberhart is a splendid evangelist, and Alberta has had, not an election, but a revival meeting." The strictly moral tone which has been superimposed on an economic theory is exemplified by Premier Aberhart's announcement that persons who are found to be spending any of their contemplated \$25 monthly grant on liquor or "luxuries" will be denied the benefit of social credit. The stage is set for an experiment in the distribution of purchasing power, but it will be administered not by an engineer or economist but by an exhorter who rode into office on a wave of social unrest. Conditions are such that adherents of the original C. H. Douglas social credit theory will be able to plead that it has not received a fair test.

Who Is Mr. Aberhart?

William Aberhart, former high school principal, who used radio broadcasting to build up his Prophetic Bible Institute to a \$65,000 plant and structure, is said three years ago to have known "no more about social credit than an Eskimo." He now voices his confidence that he can apply the theory so that within 15 to 18 months every man and woman in Alberta will be receiving a monthly credit payment of \$25, with less amount to dependent children. This is to be done, he says, "without injuring capital or investments in any way * * * and there will be no repudiation of debts."

That Aberhart convinced everyone who voted for him that he could do this is not probable, but he did succeed in capitalizing their unrest so thoroughly that the Social Credit party, only one year old, captured 56 out of a possible 63 seats in the Alberta legislature and is pressing its candidates for election in other provinces. Ironically enough, the United Farmers party, formerly in control of Alberta administration, was the original proponent of the social credit theory in Canada. The United Farmer, organ of that party, declares that "the forces headed by Mr. Aberhart are now discussing the possibility of running candidates in the Federal field, to the prejudice of the U. F. A. members who were responsible for Major Douglas' appearance before a committee of the House of Commons in 1923, and again in 1934; who have been the spearhead of the movement in Canada which seeks to bring about the social control of credit and of all financial power." The Aberhart forces not only borrowed the social credit idea but it appears that they are going to

Lesson in Alberta's election is plain. "Give us genuine reform" cry the people. Will they get it?

requisition the services of Major Douglas, who is expected to come to Canada under terms of his contract with the United Farmers, who engaged him for two years. But it is said that Douglas has already repudiated the Aberhart version of his plan.

Incidentally the U. F. A. government presented their successors with an empty provincial treasury and one of the new premier's first acts was to issue a soothing statement to the public because of the suspension of payment on Alberta government savings certificates. He then called up Dominion Premier R. B. Bennett, asking for a loan of \$18,000,000 from the federal government, succeeded in getting \$2,500,000 to carry the province until the end of October, when the elections will be over. Premier Bennett, a rich Conservative, holds his own seat in the Dominion House of Commons from Calgary, Alberta, and would certainly lose it in next month's general election if the Social Creditors opposed him.

What Is Social Credit?

The social credit plan is another effort to bridge the gap between production and consumption. The blueprint of this bridge was drafted by Major Douglas, engineer-economist. His theory is that because of the exactions of the financial system for such purposes as interest, stock dividends, etc., the income of producers is never sufficient to buy the goods which they have produced, which results

in a surplus of goods, followed by unemployment and economic dislocation. This analysis is familiar. The solution is, he says, to estimate the difference between the income of all the country's consumers and the price of all the goods available for consumption. The government would then issue credit slips to consumers for sufficient amounts to purchase all surplus production, whereat production and employment would be permanently stimulated and an everimproving standard of living result.

Mr. Aberhart has drastically altered the Douglas blue print. Ernie Pyle, a staff writer for the Washington Daily News, who has been touring Canada, expresses Aberhart's version of social credit this way.

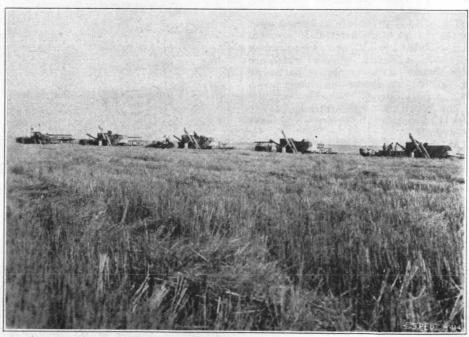
"On the first of every month, every man and woman in Alberta will be credited with \$25 at a clearing house. They'll get a slip to show the credit is there. Children will get smaller amounts.

"Now that would pump \$10,000,000 in credit into Alberta every month, and that would skyrocket prices. So Aberhart will apply the brakes in the form of a 'levy.' The result would be something like this:

"A farmer would sell a bushel of wheat. A commission would set a 'just price' of 60 cents. The farmer would get 55 cents, the government five cents. Then the miller would make 40 pounds of flour from that bushel, and sell it for \$1.20, the miller getting \$1.10, the government 10 cents. Then the baker would make 50 loaves of bread from that, selling the bread for seven cents a loaf, the baker getting \$3, the government 50 cents.

"You see, the government has made 65 cents off that bushel of wheat. It'll use that for government debts and purchases outside the province. Of course, Alberta

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LEAGUES OF BRIGHTENED GRAIN IN THE FARFLUNG SPACES OF CANADA.

Biographers Still Intrigued by Gompers

IRST of all, the biography of a remarkable man, Rowland Hill Harvey's "Samuel Gompers, Champion of the Toiling Masses,"* is much more than a chronology of events. It is also a history of the formative period of American trade unionism, and of the American Federation of Labor, which Gompers fathered and guided for more than 40 years, and of the relationship between organized labor and its country-and the world. And running like a thread through the narrative is a constantly expressed conjecture of the effectiveness of Gompers' leadership. Reading a book of this sort is like traveling the road of a man's progress which is marked not only with the milestones he passed, the accomplishments he made-but also with signposts pointing into the hazy distances of the roads his feet refused to take. What if he had gone that way? Would labor have been advantaged? Why did he follow the main road on one occasion only to detour from it at another time? You have to explore the man's inner consciousness as well as the influences that surround him, to know this. Mr. Harvey has attempted to do so.

When Samuel Gompers boarded the train that took him to the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor he may have realized that he would never see his beloved Washington again. He was 74 years old. He was worn out, tired out, used up. But he never considered quitting. He died in harness. After a tremendous ovation the convention had unanimously re-elected him to the office he had held so long. He had then gone down into Mexico, "speaking and moving as a central figure in that pageant which meant the triumph of labor in Mexico over the influences of reaction," a triumph which Gompers himself had helped to make possible. The strain was too great. He was carried on board a train on a stretcher, reached San Antonio, Texas, where he died on December 13, 1924.

But the monument that Gompers built—the American Federation of Labor—still is his own. Eleven years later his policies have not been changed in any important respect. Confronted with the same kind of a situation, organized labor makes the same kind of a decision Gompers would have made. It hates radicals, fights the Manufacturers' Association, refuses to have anything to do with a labor party, plays politics in the same way Gompers found effective. Even the phrases he coined are still trenchant.

A wealth of data is available for the biographer. Gompers' personal papers—an immense number of them—his mementoes, the office he occupied—are preserved at the Federation headquarters. He had completed his autobiography, "Seventy Years of Life and Labor." Many of his friends and associates in the labor movement—Frank Morrison, An-

Latest work by Rowland Hill Harvey seeks to pluck the mystery of the great labor leader. Well-balanced work.

drew Furuseth, John L. Lewis, William Green, Edward N. Nockels—to name only a few, are still active. They remember him keenly.

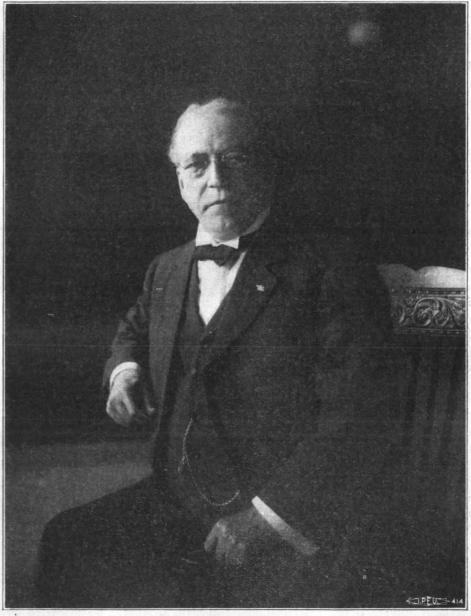
Goes to Original Sources

Mr. Harvey lists an enormous bibliography of sources for his book—first of all is Gompers' own "copy book" which contains transcripts of all his letters. There were also his speeches, records of his

testimony before Congressional committees, minutes of conventions, meetings of labor organizations and of the A. F. of L. executive committee. Then you will find a list of books, reports, government documents, pamphlets, newspapers and magazines where material was found bearing on Gompers' life and actions, an amazing miscellany, ranging from Terence Powderly's "Thirty Years of Labor," to Rabbi Wise's address at Gompers' funeral services. All of these had their part in the author's purpose, that of estimating the little cigarmaker's place in history.

The life of Gompers, which means the life of the American Federation of Labor which was almost his sole interest, is a record not only of accomplishments. There are failures. There are mistakes. There were times when Sam Gompers

(Continued on page 447)



The Forcible Personality of Samuel Gompers Invites More and More Writers to Tell His Story and to Explain His Mystery.

^{*} Stanford University Press, price \$3.75.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted to the Cause



of Organized Labor

Volume XXXIV

Washington, D. C., October, 1935

No. 10

A Word of Encouragement

The eternal round of dreary human blunders appears to be about to repeat itself. What the world learned at the

cost of 20,000,000 lives and \$50,000,000,000 in the mad days from 1914-1918 appears to be exactly nothing. War appears as certain at this moment—even more certain than in August, 1914. The sword rattling of Signor Mussolini differs very little from the sword rattling of Wilhelm. The eager, credulous goose-stepping of Italian youth duplicates the mechanical precision of the German troops 21 years ago. If one should take down a publication from June, 1914, or July, 1914, he could find just about the same insane maneuvering, the same grandiose flag-waving, the same defensive rantings that preceded the World War.

Yet the picture is not as black as we have painted it, nor does the situation square as perfectly with the frescoes on the walls of the insane asylums as at first they appeared to do. In every country of the world-even in Italy-there is a large group of influential people who know that war is nothing more than mass murder and that it is no economic cure for overloaded population or for depressed business. They know war is an illusion, and that its life-giving force is illusory. It may create for a short period the sense of national well-being, but it leaves a nation flatter than before. It leaves dying upon battlefields the best human product of that nation and it drains away the resources and sets madmen more firmly in the chairs of power. This group has been very carefully studying modern day economic situations and they know that a nation can be placed upon an economy of abundance so that all the citizens can exist in a state of well-being far above the subsistence level, and this can be done without regimentation and without a loss of those values known as the "democratic rights of citizens." This group exists in every nation, is growing stronger, and is developing more practical power. It will stand ready to take over that power in every nation when the war-mad lords have bankrupted the nation and drained it dry of economic power and substance. It is a pity that such cosmic lunatics as Signor Mussolini can not be halted before they slaughter thousands of men and do great economic damage.

Apparently they cannot be but it is good to know that the world is forging a better method and this will, in time, be tried.

Sunshine in El Paso

The very ably edited Labor Advocate of El Paso, Texas, has set down in some of its recent issues the conditions under which the

El Paso Electric Company expects to adjust industrial disputes with electrical workers. These conditions are of the kind and such that they should be known by every citizen in the United States and should be weighed and studied by those people who believe in orderly adjustment of disputes. The El Paso Electric Company has closed all openings in its walls with bricks. It has built a seven-foot fence with the latest approved wire methods and it has established sleeping quarters with improved kitchen facilities within and behind these walls and fences. It has already employed gunmen and has machine guns mounted behind these walls. The El Paso Electric Company is a public service corporation. At the same time the company is following a policy meant to be an active aggravation to union employees of the company. They are laying off men holding union cards, and are contracting out the work formerly performed by these men though the company has all the equipment and trained workers for the performance of this work.

It is the policy of big business to talk about constitutional rights and it is the policy of public service corporations to object strenuously to government interference with their business. And it is the policy of these business men to decry the mentioning of the so-called class war in the United States, and yet these same business men prosecute with all the avidity of daring soldiers with funds collected from the public, this same class struggle.

Do Wholesale Foreclosures Loom?

A period of tolerance is ending. Take Steel City, for instance. A city of about 300,000 inhabitants—it has large manufacturing interests in glass, steel, automo-

bile accessories, clothing, and other commodities. severely damaged by the depression. Wages dropped. Thousands of men were without work. Many of these employees owned homes or at least were buying their homes on the installment plan. It came about that thousands of these workers could not even meet the taxes on these homes. The first year nothing was said by county officials to these delinquent taxpayers. As the depression deepened into darkness greater than that of any other business disaster, the court house blinked again at the growing list of tax delinquents. In the third year the sheriff received notices—in one case we know it to be a fact, one sheriff received 1,500 notices—that householders were owing hundreds of thousands of dollars to the state and city. Knowing that an election was to fall due that particular year the sheriff forgot about these delinquent taxpayers and no evictions were made nor sheriff sales held during that third year. But now the election is overnow Shylock is demanding his pound of flesh-mortgagors want these homes and the wage earners still unemployed, or still working on part-time and with half-pay, are unable to meet the delinquent taxes. Does this mean that darker days than ever before still lie ahead for these United States? May we expect to see wholesale evictions quietly and firmly for thousands and hundreds of thousands of American citizens?

That this is not a fictitious crisis may be discovered by a report through Washington from the Associated Press that even Uncle Sam has begun to foreclose mortgages on homes.

Industry's The National Industrial Conference Board, an employer's research organization, tries hard to Dilemma give the impression of fairness. It has made public a group of interesting figures. These figures show that hourly rates are in general back to 1929 levels, but the pay given the workers is only 76 per cent of the 1929 average. This, of course, means that when hours were reduced, industry refused to maintain the weekly and yearly income of the men. Now industry is faced with the same old dilemma as to how the goods produced can be purchased with 76 per cent of the 1929 income. Being faced with this dilemma, industry takes the position that it is impossible to pay labor any more on a weekly basis because this would mean a rise in the price of goods, thus ignoring the generally accepted fact that under mass production a rise in labor rates is not generally reflected in cost. So industry wants labor to work longer hours in order to get more pay which will leave labor exactly where it was before machine production placed in the hands of industry a tool for raising not only labor's income and purchasing power but the standard of life for the whole people. Industry will remain blind apparently forever and will never look toward the future, and will never relearn its old-fashioned economics.

Something Waiting Proof?

The National City Bank of New York issues a monthly bulletin written by highly paid economists. We have been

the recipient of this bulletin for years and never let a month go by unless we at least examine it. We do not always find the bulletin to be rudely frank and realistic, but in September the National City Bank's economists take a brutal whack at the government's tax program. The bulletin says:

"It accepts the theory that the private fortunes are unearned, that equivalent values have not been given for them, that they have been acquired by exploiting the weak and helpless members of society, and that poverty exists for this reason. Let there be no mistake about the issue: if this theory is true, the new tax legislation is justified. On the other hand, if it is untrue, and these fortunes are only incidental to much larger benefits conferred upon the public by the fortune-makers, then the tax legislation, like the Communist Manifesto, is based upon egregious fallacies, and if put into effect will do vastly more injury to the public than to the owners of private fortunes, even though the latter are obliterated. The adoption of the principle is a menace to all of the institutions of the society we know, for it threatens the system of social relations by which all the progress of the past has been achieved, and by which the wage-working millions have been accustomed to obtain employment. It is a proposal to destroy the highly developed, essentially co-operative, system by which all wants have been supplied, trusting to a theory that a better one can be developed before too many people have died of starvation, waiting."

Incidentally, it is to be noted that the bulletin does not undertake to disprove the allegation. They view the wage system as a free contract system serviceable as a means of co-operation in production, and they decry the view of the wage system as a system of slavery.

Big Business

The Anarchs of It is getting just a little bit too hot for 58 corporation lawyers who undertook to defend the Constitution by creating

an atmosphere of prejudice in which the United States Supreme Court was expected to render its decision against the Wagner Labor Act. They are beginning to crawl abjectly before the rising tide of ridicule and adverse public opinion. The steel-trust lawyer, Reed, has tried repeatedly to explain away his original statement; namely, "that when a lawyer tells his client that a law is unconstitutional, then that law is a nullity." As this resounding declaration of anarchy took its way across the country, steel-trust Reed found the comments on his declarations unpleasant in the extreme. He now wants it understood that he was not advocating disobedience of the law, but the truth is that the whole publicity stunt of these 58 lawyers is a lawless, a boldly lawless, attack upon Constitutional rights and upon court practices. It is on par with the cheap criminal lawyers who undertake to try criminal cases in the newspapers and is about on the level with rigging juries and other such questionable practices.

Defending the Constitution

The sham and the hypocrisy of big business in its inflated pretense that it is supporting the Constitution and the rights

of the American people, was never more clearly exposed than it has been by what has been happening in New York City. Mayor LaGuardia wished to submit a referendum to the people of New York City asking them if the voters wished to have a municipal electric light plant erected. The power company went to a local court and secured an injunction stopping the holding of such an election. Mayor LaGuardia rightly calls a referendum "the highest type of legislative action." It is the most elementary of all democratic practices—one that is guaranteed by the American Constitution and by the articles of incorporation of every city of the United States.

The power company, backed by big business, does not believe that the people of New York should exercise this very simple elementary prerogative of a democratic people. Shouting democracy and standing by the Constitution in one breath, they whisper to their friend the judge with the next, and the whole structure of guaranteeing American rights crumbles to dust.

One of the eternal conflicts out of which life is made up is that between the efforts of every man to get the most he can for his services and that of society disguised under the name of capital to get his services for the least possible return.

-Oliver Wendell Holmes.



WOMAN'S WORK



SOME PHASES OF THE CONSUMERS' REVOLT

PICKETING has become fashionable in New York City with the exploits of a "silk stocking" organization, the League of Women Shoppers, devoted to the aid of retail store clerks, and it is being done effectively. When clerks went on strike at the Ansonia shoe stores the league supported the strike. Realizing that many actresses bought their shoes at these shops, and appreciating the publicity value of their own actress members, the league sent out leading ladies from some of the most popular plays in the city to carry the placards. The strike was won, and much credit was given to the women by the Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union.

The membership of this new organization includes many keenly intelligent, creatively minded women, the kind who have risen to national prominence through their own efforts and talents. President is Aline Davis Hays, costume designer on her own, and wife of the attorney, Arthur Garfield Hays. Among the sponsors are Eva Le Gallienne and Peggy Wood, the actresses; Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of former governor Pinchot, who has distinguished herself on the picket line in her own state of Pennsylvania; Mary R. Beard, author and historian; Mary Van Kleek, director of the Russell Sage Foundation; Mrs. Hamilton Fish Armstrong; Mrs. Jacob Riis; Caroline Pratt, principal of a fashionable private school; Margaret Bourke-White, the photographer; Tess Slesinger, novelist; Elizabeth Hawes, one of America's leading fashion designers.

Justice for retail store clerks is the aim of the organization, and its members are canny strategists. Their present drive is to maintain the 40-hour week for the clerks. Recently two young women were jailed for picketing. They emerged from court triumphant. When charges were brought against them the league brought counter charges because they had been insulted and hustled into a cell containing two drunken men. The judge not only dismissed the charges against them, but also dismissed the offensive court attendant and ruled that picketers are not to be put in cells with drunks, criminals and streetwalkers.

The league is engaged in sending out letters of information to a list of 15,000 names. They reveal the names of stores which have increased hours or decreased wages for clerks, and which are being picketed by the league. For our New York readers I will publish the list, which at this time includes Saks' Fifth Avenue,

Saks' 34th Street, McCreery, Oppenheim Collins in Brooklyn, and Namm.

The organization has enlisted the cooperation of such women's groups as the Consumers' League which led a crusade against the stores some 40 years ago; the Catholic Big Sisters, and the United Council of Working Class Women.

The next development was the actual organizing of the store clerks. There were many who scoffed when Benjamin B. Goodman, organizer for Local 1250 of the American Federation of Labor, said he would need a big hall for a mass



From The Progressive

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

The cartoonist has represented the irate customer as a man, while the organized protest actually is being made by women.

meeting. He hired the Manhattan Opera House, and with the assistance of the Shoppers League and the Consumers League, the meeting was called and the hall was packed. It was said to be the largest turnout of retail clerks the country has ever seen. Within a week after the meeting more than 200 inquiries had come into union headquarters. Gertrude Weil Klein in the New Leader writes:

"Last Saturday pickets were placed on duty around the stores which have increased working hours since the collapse of NRA. It is obvious that all that is holding other stores back is fear. Some of the stores compel their employees to give up their newspapers before they go into the store for fear union leaflets are being smuggled into the store in the newspapers."

While no picketing has been done in Washington it is obvious that some department store owners' consciences are being reinforced by their respect for public opinion because they are advertising in the newspapers that they have not increased hours for their clerks but have employed extra people in order to retain the 40-hour week. The big Washington the 40-hour week. The big Washington July and August and adjustments in personnel policies did not have to be made until autumn business began.

Undoubtedly the NRA retail store code did correct many abuses, and for the sake of increased employment, if for no other reason, we do not want to see store managements go back to evil practices. To be effective, protests have to be made both vocally and in the store's ledger of accounts. It should be a pleasure for every fair-minded woman to read an advertisement of this sort:

"This store will be open until 9 p. m. Friday evening for the convenience of our customers, but this does not mean an increase in working time for our employees. Extra salespeople are employed and the 40-hour week is maintained."

Cost of Consumption Goods

Now for a few items about the cost of groceries and other necessary regular purchases. Prices on fresh vegetables dropped a good deal during the summer because of a favorable growing season compared with the drought of last summer. Meat prices did not follow the downward course. There was another sharp rise in the price of pork and hog products. Pork chops are nudging their July, 1929, price, while lard is 7 per cent higher than in that year and month. Beef prices have risen greatly compared to a year ago. Chuck roast was 40 per cent higher in July, 1935, than in July, 1934. Lamb is the most reasonably priced meat, shows less increase in price in the past year. It showed a slight decrease in price during the month of July.

The Consumers' Guide, issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration says that "indications at the present time point to no reduction in pork prices for some time, although there may be a moderate drop during the fall when the 1935 spring pig crop is marketed. The drought of 1934 will have an effect on hog supplies for many months to come and no sharp drop in the retail prices of hog products appears likely during the coming fall and winter."

(Continued on page 452)

ORGANIZING CALL TO WOMEN OF THE SOUTH

A drive to organize women's auxiliaries in I. B. E. W. locals in the South is beginning. By the time you read this JOURNAL, letters probably will be in the hands of financial secretaries of 140 southern locals, asking their co-operation in bringing to a favorable vote in the local union the question of women's participation in the union program.

The letters are being sent out by Mrs. H. L. Tolle, president of the auxiliary to L. U. 508, Savannah, Ga., assisted by members of this auxiliary. Mrs. Tolle has long felt the need of a more extensive women's movement in this section and has inaugurated the campaign with the expressed hope that other southern auxiliaries would step in and help. "I am counting particularly on help from Miami and Atlanta, two strong auxiliaries," Mrs. Tolle said. "I know they are anxious to help the women organize in the other locals." The new auxiliary to Local No. 583, El Paso Texas, which is having a very busy and exciting time, also will be asked to endorse the drive and assist in it as will other southern auxiliaries.

A booklet is to be prepared showing the various steps in forming an auxiliary. One of the first steps is a favorable vote in the local union, but this must be accompanied by enthusiasm on the part of at least a few of the women who will be willing to undertake the leadership and the responsibility of interesting the others. It offers a fine opportunity for those who have always wanted a wider education in unionism, in the labor cause, and active service in the economic struggle.

If possible, representatives from the older auxiliaries will go to neighboring towns to help their new sisters get started.

But in the final analysis it is up to the wives of local union members in the South to show their interest. If your husband, or son, or brother, is a member of a local in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia, and if you have always felt that you would like to know more about the labor movement and play a helpful part in it, even though you could not be a member of a local union, now is the time to speak up. Tell him you would like to be a member of an auxiliary, and ask him to vote for the formation of one.

The following letter to the JOURNAL was received from Mrs. Tolle f llowing her visit to Washington:

To all Members and their Wives, of the I. B. E. W.

I wonder how many members and their families realize what our International Office is really doing up there in Washington? Do we understand how human and real those people are, and what they are trying to do, to help us?

The past summer when I took my vacation that's what I found out, how they

work up there. How they look out for the interest of the members. How the men's insurance is kept. The efficiency of the office. There is no loafing around that place. Everybody works hard.

You have no idea what a thrill it was when I stood before a beautiful building and realized it was "ours," and that's how all members and their families should feel. Each and every one of us have a part in that building.

It was like meeting old friends when I was introduced to Mr. Tracy and Mr. Bugniazet. They make you feel at home right away, especially when Mr. Tracy smiles and when you hear Mr. Bugniazet's big booming laugh. I wish every member could visit this building. It would increase his pride in his organization a hundred fold.

Now I am asking again for the southern locals to get busy and organize auxiliaries. We women can be a great help to the organization if the men will just help us get started.

I hope that the auxiliaries already organized will endorse the letter we are going to send out to the locals, and we especially ask the support of Miami and Atlanta's auxiliaries. Let's have a letter of encouragement from Mrs. Wessels and Mrs. Stroud. Please write in to the Journal your helpful ideas.

How many auxiliaries have we already organized? Will each auxiliary let us know so that we may help the new ones that may wish to get started. I feel sure we all want to see an auxiliary drive, and a successful one. Let's put our shoulders to the wheel and succeed.

Yours for more auxiliaries, MRS. H. L. TOLLE.

405 E. 33rd Street Savannah, Ga.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

Easy to Launder—Easy to Wear

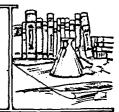
By SALLY LUNN

In choosing ready-made clothing for the children, or in selecting patterns, if you do your own sewing, watch for simplicity, plainness, and wearability from the child's point of view.

This little boy wears a garment designed in the U.S. Bureau of Home Economics. It has a simulated shaped collar, stitched flat, that is no trouble to the child or to the person who launders his clothing; it has nice large buttons and button holes, placed where he can reach them easily; it has raglan sleeves that do not bind at the shoulder or armpit. The neckline is cut low enough not to interfere with free movement. The short sleeves are recommended even for winter time in adequately heated buildings, as they are more comfortable for the child to wear. A longsleeved sweater may be put on if the room is too cool, and you will find that a child's garment cut along the lines of this one will last much longer, as strain on seams is avoided.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(No. 8 of a series of articles written by the press secretary of Local Union No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.)

St. Louis to the Front

In the past year St. Louis has had its share of depression work contributed by the government in PWA work. However, our men have been working on a part-time basis and day by day in a little way the labor situation has been improving. The following construction has contributed impartially to our members: The federal building, the completion of our municipal auditorium, additional plant space of the Fisher Body plant of the General Motors Co., Neighborhood Gardens (a 273-family apartment in an old slum area), increased air-conditioning in large industrial plants, residences and office buildings, and several million dollars remodeling at the refineries of the Shell Petroleum Company, within an hour's ride of St. Louis.

It seems as though business in general is taking the depression in hand and trying to get over the fence instead of waiting for the fence to fall down to get on the better side.

In keeping with our slogan of "St. Louis to the front," the voters of our metropolis on the Father of Waters, voted to issue \$7,500,-000 in bonds to purchase 37 blocks on the river front as their share of the \$30,000,000 proposed for the Jefferson-Expansion memorial, commemorating the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 by Thomas Jefferson and the heroes who made our national expansion possible. This memorial is of national importance. The late Champ Clark said, "I tell you when we became a world power. It was on the 30th day of April, 1803, when Thomas Jefferson bought from Napoleon, for a song, the Louisiana Territory. * * * If it hadn't been for him, men could not have lived where I live and be American citizens." (Well, I'm just a "Lover of light work" but that goes for me, too.) That territory, which originally cost the United States \$15,000,000 is now estimated to be worth \$165,000,000. (Editor's note: Don't you mean billions?)

Radiating from old St. Louis, on the banks of the Mississippi, expeditions went forth, new boundaries were defined and established until the dreams of Thomas Jefferson became history—the Louisiana Purchase gave us the Rocky Mountains, a claim reaching to the Pacific and to the Mexican border. Texas brought us to the Rio Grande, and the far northwest gave us the stepping stone to Alaska.

The west bank of the Mississippi at St. Louis is fraught with a wealth of historic associations beneath the flags of France, Spain and the United States in succession, with British dominion abutting the eastern shore.

It is estimated that 5,000 persons will be employed in clearing the site and in the construction of this memorial.

St. Louis As a Convention City

It was stated by Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., the national commander of the American Legion, at their seventeenth annual convention in St. Louis, that "St. Louis fulfilled its

promise," showing its hospitality and entertaining the largest attendance at any of the American Legion conventions.

The key to the city was turned over to the national commander and his first edict stated that anyone could park their car anywhere, any place and anytime during the convention. This privilege was not abused but cars were found every place but on the old church steeple. The convention lasted four days and the old town had the spirit of a Mardi Gras. St. Louis has never experienced a more colorful and lengthy parade in its history. All Legionnaires should be complimented on their good behavior and St. Louis was proud to entertain them.

Electrical Inspectors' Convention, Jefferson Hotel

The handy man who attempts to correct all minor electrical troubles in the home was scored as a constant menace to his family and his neighbors by James A. Smith in a talk before delegates attending the thirty-first annual convention of the western section of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. Smith, from New York City, is a member of the public relations committee of the organization. Smith said a survey of 1,000 fires of electrical origin, with a fire loss of \$760,000, showed \$730,000 loss from fires caused by improper maintenance or unapproved extensions of existing equipment. Fire records show that 37 per cent of electrical fires were caused by forgotten electric irons, he said. (Fellows, take note of this and use it in your next sales talk.)

American Hospital Association Convention, at the Auditorium

Quite different from what the general public would think, this convention offered an exhibit to the public and hospital authorities that was worthy of mention. From the powerhouse to the X-ray and operating room, the kitchen to the lounge, the receiving room to the exit, the exhibitors were there to cooperate in closer relationship in both a personal and business way. The Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. had a display that any electrician would enjoy set up by their engineer, who was none other than Paul E. Freiwald, a member of Local No. 134, Chicago, Ill. The writer spent several hours with this Brother that were very enjoyable.

Other Conventions for Several Months to Come

American Occupational Therapy Association, October.

Service Star Legion, composed of women relatives of participants in the World War, October.

Aeronautical Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, October.

National Dairy Show, week of October 14.
The Southern Medical Association, November 19 to 22.

The Anti-Saloon League of America, December 1 to 4.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, December 30 to January 4. (In connection with the above convention an exhibit of objects and methods of science will be held in the Municipal Auditorium.) Many organizations will convene here when the Department of Superintendence of National Education Association meets February 22 to 26.

In the spring the American Physical Education Society, the U. S. Army Chaplains' Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the International Society for Crippled Children, the Northern Baptists and Southern Baptists will hold conventions in St. Louis.

Some of our boys in Local No. 1 take in these conventions, as well as the writer. They are very educational and it improves your knowledge quite a bit.

In Memoriam

Three Brothers are missed from our ranks since our last letter, namely: Harry Warner, John Nagel and Mickel Lynch. We mention these Brothers in this article for the benefit of the rank and file of our Brotherhood should they fail to read the resolutions under the heading "In Memoriam" in our JOURNAL.

Accidents

Only one accident of a serious nature happened this fall when Miles Myers suffered burns of the face and right arm when he contacted wires carrying 440 volts while installing stage lights at the Municipal Auditorium. Brother Myers is again at work and we all wish him better luck next time.

Electra Athletic Club News

On the off weeks our members have been enjoying themselves playing hand-ball, wrestling, boxing (Oh, yes; we have a regulation ring) and the less strenuous game of ping-pong. We have staged one amateur prize fight and the committee is arranging more for the winter months.

The basement of our building has been transformed into a modernistic night-club, showing the artistry of electrical effects. Our back-bar is a work of art and besides the black clouds that hung over us for five weeks (meaning colored musicians) the hangout is like an old homestead.

Odds and Ends

Our morning paper states, in their "Apropos of Nothing in Particular": "As science advances in household electrical devices, the time is coming when we'll all have to be electricians." Yea—and let them burn up their homes!

When your sweetie writes to you have her seal the envelope with the white of an egg and it cannot be opened by steaming it.

If your ping-pong ball has been dented or crushed, it can often be restored by dropping it in boiling water. The same goes for your kid's celluloid toys, provided they are not cracked or broken in such a way that the air has leaked out. (Get this, Leo Hennessy!)

Did you notice that the press secretary of Local No. 211 has been elected president of his local? (One way to get to the convention?)

The real estate report shows 14 new firms in St. Louis in the last three months, representing \$7,936,100 investment.

St. Louis will pay homage to the venerable

old monarch, the Veiled Prophet, and his consort of love and beauty, on October 9. Toyland is the motif of the Veiled Prophet's coronation fete.

Science and Invention

Maybe one of our Maine correspondents can give us the information about a plant in which the vast force of the moon-impelled tides will be converted into kilowats?

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, A Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor

Local No. 28, like many other places, has nothing much to say and less to offer. A few of our boys have located a job for short periods, while others are just packing concrete. Some non-union electricians here receive as low as 35 cents per hour, and that makes it tough on the union man with \$1.37½ per hour rate. WPA work has started on Camp Meade with the \$76 for 120 hours. This same place during the war paid that much per week. Perhaps we may be forced to take the same steps as in New York City, when they started WPA. All our out-of-town boys are back in the fold and have a little surplus cash.

So Baer lost his battle! Well, fellows, there are many negroes here in this city and they were insulting to the white people after the fight—really flocked into the white section to start trouble, and they did. If old "John L." was champ there would be a different story. I wish we could send 100,000 of these negroes to Ethiopia for targets—that is, the type I mentioned above (the unruly).

I wonder what became of Ed. Garmatz, C. Griffin and some more of the old bunch? Some of the old faces would be good for sore eyes.

READ

Return of Labor Day parade, by
L. U. No. 595.
Remedies for Present Ills, by L. U.
No. 549.
An old Local presses on, by L. U.
No. 912.
Recovery of industrial work, by
L. U. No. 102.

Protection for outside men, by L. U. No. 326. "One thought ahead of the brute,"

by L. U. No. 125.
"Twenty Thousand Strong," by
L. U. No. 103.

Politics in Canada, by L. U. No. 435.

Toledo goes forward, by L. U. No. 245. Rights of Americans, by L. U.

No. 329.

A varied, exciting lot of missives from far and wide bearing messages of cheer.

And I wonder if John Parthee is getting his beer regular? He is Local No. 28's champion. The busiest man we have is Campbell Carter, the sick committee and advisor; he's on the job ahead of the patient.

Never see the German Brothers spending their life's savings. Johnnie Garrity will soon be on the pension list. We all hope he makes out o. k. Since they are among the great and near-great, we seldom ever see our Brothers John Duke, J. Behr and B. J. Tewey. Well, these boys are the brains of the trade and went places.

And there are two more now on the police force and if they read this, please come up and show your authority—namely, Officers Cordes and Crowley.

Now I know of nothing interesting to write except about my neighbors and friends in Baltimore, but can say it is noted for its crabs, oysters and fishing, and, take it from me, fishing now is great, and all kinds of fish.

me, fishing now is great, and all kinds of fish.

Here are some of the boys who have gone hay-seed the last few years: Cooper, Eveson, O. King, Peddicord. And they say they like the farm, but, fellows, we never see any of their products.

It may also be interesting to know that since 1932 Local No. 28 has lost many members by death and I have kept track of each: Brothers A. Dodson, Keenan, Rolle, Welsh, Makinson, Prather, Wierard, Wollschlazer, and J. Huf. I may have missed one, but that is what life is to each and all of us. I did miss Brother Freimuth. May these Brothers rest in peace!

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

At the Oldsmobile job, in Lansing, Mich., under the spreading chestnut tree, good fellows get together with smiles that do not come off, as you may see from the picture.

Members from Local No. 28, Baltimore,

Members from Local No. 28, Baltimore, Md., are J. Robinson, C. Mooney, J. Mc, Cauley, G. Everson, E. Fleischer, L. Gauthrop, H. Grascup, F. Klein, A. Kreis, J. Parthree, R. Chomet, A. Buchoff. From Local No. 134, Chicago, Ill., H. Brown. From Ann Arbor, Mich., C. Dockter, R. C. Combs, of Local No 252; from Lansing Mich., Local No. 665, R. Huff, G. Copp, C. Browning, A. Dianick, G. Hamblin, R. Marshall, L. Herre, G. Puckett, A. Bartets. From Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 38, N. Myers, Guy Taylor, E. Sacks, O. Christ. N. Streitel, N. Brooks, A. Helmet, J. Morgan, L. Fiderius.

I regret that the rest of the Chicago mem-



bers who had worked with us are not on the picture, and all of us wish a speedy recovery to the members of Chicago who were injured in the auto accident while returning to Chicago. (Hello, McCray, of L. U. No. 134, I hope your recovery is rapid.)

While the job was not of long duration, the outstanding part of it was the good fellowship amongst all, including Foremen C. Browning, G. Puckett and Superintendent Bartets. And, by the way, if you ever visit Lansing, be sure to drop in at The Barn, out on N. Michigan Ave., where you will find Brother Bartets and his partner, who is also a Brother member and is on this picture. I regret very much that at this writing I cannot recall his name.

In closing, I want to express my best wishes to all members I worked with on this job and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting all again.

L. A. FIDERIUS.

L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

Another month's gone and it's time for a few lines. The Western Federation of Labor, Mine, Mill and Smeltermen have voted to continue their agreement with the mining company. The crafts have done very little so far. Things are far from satisfactory with the crafts.

The last week has been a happy one for several of our members. They have been put to work for the first time in three or four years. Copper buying seems to be the direct cause of our members being put to work.

Well, the big fight is over for Max Baer and his brother, Buddy. The man to trim him was from Montana and has come to the front in two or three years. It was an open season on the Baers—that is what Gracie Allen just said on the radio.

I just received my copy of "Labor" from Washington, D. C., and there is surely a lot of hooey in it. The playing up of a boomer machinist is nauseating. The little boomers, or boys, who were forced to become outright tramps and join the CCC camps are a disgrace to any government. In my labor paper President Roosevelt says it means \$1,200 apiece. I would not have let the public know how much was graft. Only \$360 for the boys and the rest for someone else. If the remainder was to feed them, that would be 1000 per cent more than what is allowed for private citizens. The boys' cards were marked up to receive \$45 per month for men on the trucks and they have never received more than \$30 per month. Someone might be getting it. I know that they must keep their trucks up. One that I know is paying dues to the machinist union and is an unmarried journeyman. The captain in charge makes them do the work or they might as well get out.

I wish the President or Mr. Fechner would explain this situation. I would surely like to know where the \$840 goes.

R. G. WHITEHEAD.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

The annual convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor was held in Denver some weeks ago. Our local officers took an active part in the proceedings, as did Harry Bell, International Representative Cliff Noxon, our former business representative and president for 12 consecutive years, and the active head of the State Federation for a number of years, was not a candidate to succeed himself as president of the state labor body. Cliff is chairman of the state land board at Colorado's capital building, an

appointment that resulted in his relinquishing the office of L. U. No. 68's business manager. At the time he moved up into the Colorado state official circles, the number of offices he was actively engaged in paralleled in number the interlocking directorates one customarily finds linked with prominent bank presidents; perhaps I can enumerate them in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

Active interest in the various labor groups is the prime requisite as a preventive to the destruction of good working and living conditions. It is self-made home and job insurance combined. A home may be a home no matter how humble its arrangement, but its brightness is dimmed when useful occupation at wages consistent with fairness is denied the parent member of the home. No individuals or tradesmen connected with any particular circle of activity have contributed more to the development of industry during the past 25 years than those engaged in electrical research, the electrical engineer and he of the more humble calling-the electrician-who takes complicated blue prints and a truck or carload of material and "gets results."

The most bitter opponent of labor could comb this country far and wide and in fairness to himself and all others be compelled to admit that so far as strikes and labor disturbances are concerned the electrical worker, while a leading factor in insisting upon good working conditions, has never been irrational in his demands. And if my association with my "buddies in the game" for the past 35 years has given me a fair insight into the average mental type of individual connected with the conduct of our union affairs -and I believe it has—I predict rationalism will continue to be the guiding spirit in the I. B. E. W., plus, of course, stabilized determination along the same lines.

The Grim Reaper has again taken toll from our midst in the past month; W. L. Smith, one of our older members, passed to the Great Beyond. Always attending local and other meetings at which the welfare of L. U. No. 68 was concerned, Brother Smith's practical suggestions and cordial manner will be greatly missed.

Ray Lowderbach, one of our younger members, passed away suddenly from appendicitis. Ray was a member of L. U. No. 68's baseball and basketball teams and his everpresent smile, whether he was engaged in playful combat or at the trade, bespoke the genial temperament that was so genuinely a part of his nature. Ray's father has for years been identified with labor's welfare, as secretary and business manager of the bakers' union and a leading figure in the Trades and Labor Assembly. The many friends of the family share their bereavement.

It seems to me that a very worthy tribute could be paid the memory of Will Rogers were future dictionaries to introduce "ain't" as an accredited word. Though "ain't" is discredited with being this nation's most glaring slip-o'-speech, Will used it repeatedly

Dear Correspondent:

You won't believe it, but we hate to cut letters. Therefore, we suggest that every local press secretary be his own editor and keep his letter to the nearest approach to 500 words as possible. Please don't grouch if you find that a sentence or two is cut from your correspondence.

THE JOURNAL.

in his daily quips, and so effectively, too, that this apparent rough portion of his daily paragraph simply served to polish with frankness and brevity the circumstances upon which he was commenting; the oddities of Will's speech were characteristic of a noble soul and grand, sterling character.

Will Rogers "ain't" with us any longer, and it will be a long time before we can accustom ourselves to the loss of his rich personality.

Here are a few items of diversified interest from the Mile High City:

Some months ago Denver newspapers headlined to the world that a great gold strike had been made in the old Ward mining district, 60 miles northwest of here. Recent disclosures have proven the find to be a gigantic hoax; the ore had been "salted."

Some weeks ago our daily papers went into front page hysterics over the immediate prosperity due to visit our community as a result of PWA and WPA grants; tradesmen hundreds of miles from here wrote for information relative to the most advisable time to arrive, that neither they nor we might suffer embarrassment in regard to their being immediately placed at work upon Colorado's "work for all" program. While Colorado's mountains are not made from mole hills, it is not infrequent for Denver newspapers to thus treat news articles coming out of Washington, and here again is an instance where they have permitted overenthusiasm to digress from actual facts concerning the volume of work "signed" for this district. Local No. 68 wishes there were work for all; and more.

Colorado has differed little from other communities in the past few years; opportunity for skilled tradesmen has been lacking to a degree common to other localities. Other than CWA, two years ago, the pick and shovel have supplanted the customary tools of mechanics and to procure even that type of labor necessitated, in most cases "relief processing." For several years two new buildings for the federal government have been on blueprints; 1936 undoubtedly will see some of our boys actually making standard time and meeting their home loans, etc. Some were fortunate to have work throughout the past spring and summer, due to re-pairs necessitated by damage to several prominent downtown buildings, the result of fires from overloaded, improperly protected feeder cables and circuit wires.

Yes, Denver has an inspection bureau, which in activity and thoroughness compares well with any in the U.S., but several of our older commercial buildings have their own generating plants with high-pressure steam engineers in attendance-a circumstance quite normal in its way, but not too infrequently the old type combination engineerelectrician-in-charge influences building owners to feel that installations that have held up for 40 years surely should be safe for an indefinite period; little thought being given to the natural disintegration of exposed insulation or the additional loads placed upon wires by the demands of tenants in remodeled spaces in these supposedly fireproof buildings. Some of the most disastrous fires in our country's history have originated in wire shafts of well constructed, fire proof edifices of the early era of skyscrapers, when open cable work was considered practical and safe; rigid conduit encased feeders of present-day construction are giving protection that for safety of property has found no superior method.

Returning to the subject of Colorado's "work for all" program, it can readily be seen that our two proposed PWA jobs will require

very few men and the two suggested WPA jobs which have dwindled to one, is a questionable proposition from several angles at this writing and would in any final analysis present opportunity only to local citizens. We understand that conditions as per-taining to WPA jobs elsewhere will be ef-fective here on this type of "A" work, the so-called security wage with its famous noninterest bearing appendage "work or starve" augmenting the security probably. writer is not biased relative to views of others upon the security wage proposition, but experience and observation bring one to the positive conclusion that the working man's only asset comparatively speaking is his labor and its productivity, and why there should be such a wide discrepancy between the government-set prevailing wage for skilled tradesmen and the government-set security wage for these respective mechanics is a problem for the Winter Stove League.

A fair balance between reason and justice was not reached in the process of setting a wage designed as a security wage when it is considered that one element of society must accept a stipulated return upon their efforts and another class, industry and commerce, can without apparent restraint skyrocket the price of commodities. Big business was accorded leeway in their observance of certain anti-trust laws at the inception of NRA. Seemingly, a sense of security reposes in the continuance of such a system. If NRA was judged an outlaw, how comes Tom must accept a stipulated wage, but Dick and Harry, the foodstuffs duo, are permitted seemingly to run riot with an ever-increasing advance in prices of commodities?

Again we find ourselves drifting back to normal, in this respect at least, utilizing the age-old method of stimulating business temporarily by subjecting the larger portion of our citizens to the necessity of accepting wages of continually shrinking value, while those who hold the reins upon actual necessities continue storing up a lop-sided type of wealth which from its very nature—super-abundance misplaced—becomes withdrawn from the natural channels of trade, is stored and remains stagnant to await further exceptional return.

"Soaking the rich" legislation was designed to place taxation upon the idle wealth to a greater extent than now exists, not with the intent of destroying individualism, but to lawfully place back into circulation hoarded sums that remain dormant, or await the will of the owners for exploitation or speculation, the advance agents of all economic depressions.

Some day perhaps legislation of the aforementioned type may be enacted but it is hardly probable so long as the apparent lucrative game of lobbying is permitted and a district game sanctuary for lame ducks offers such alluring prospects.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

In the four months that Local Union No. 102 has been back in its former stamping grounds a great deal of progress has been made. Above everything else, the morale of the entire membership has shown a decided turn for the better.

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

W8ANB	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W7DXZ	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W8DI	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.
W3JB	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	W2GIY	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.
W5BHO	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W9MEL	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W5EI	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W5CAP	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
WEHOB	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.	WSABQ	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
WGVY	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.	WIJC	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
WSDHQ	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	WADLW	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
W9SMF	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.	WOCCK	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W9DMZ	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.	WSACB	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W9PNH	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.	WOLAH	S. E. Hyde	
W9SOO			NGIAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.	W4BSQ	S. L. Hicks	Los Angeles, Calif.
W2BFL	Anthony J. Samalionis				Birmingham, Ala.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W6MGN	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W5ASD	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	WSLQT	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W2BQB	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W8AVL	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W9DBY	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.	W7EQM	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W8GHX	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W7SQ	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.
W1AGI	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	WIINP	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.
WSEDR	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	$\mathbf{W} 7 \mathbf{G} \mathbf{G}$	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W2CAD	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W7II	Sumner W. Ostrom	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W6LRS	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9HNR	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W6AOR	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W6GFI	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	\mathbf{W} 9 \mathbf{V} B \mathbf{F}	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W6FWM	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W7CPY	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W6HLX	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W7DXQ	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W8DME	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W7CT	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
WSKCL	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W9RCN	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W9RRX	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.	W9RYF	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W9RBM	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.	W2AMB	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.
W9ENV	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa	W5FGC	Milton T. Lyman	Shreveport, La.
W9JPJ	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa	W4SE	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.
W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa	W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.
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phone, 1963		•	WAJY	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
KC KC	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	WADHP	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.
W5EYG	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.		C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
WSEXY	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.		William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.
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Canada

VE3GK Sid Burnett

Toronto, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

Local No. 102 had, as far back as 1930, realized that inroads were being made on its opportunities for work by so-called industrial workers and non-union competition. Little by little they were losing this industrial work because they insisted that it belonged in the same category as construction work. After losing considerable work they decided to make an attempt to intrench themselves and then attempt to corral what they had lost. With this in mind they sent a committee to Washington and took up the matter with the International Office. In the midst of these negotiations Local No. 102 was merged with Local No. 52 and the whole thing remained in the background until Local No. 102 was re-instituted in June of this year.

This problem has, we believe, been solved by establishing certain working and wage conditions for maintenance of plants, factories and mills and construction work of such nature that no support can be obtained from sympathetic workmen. These conditions are included in a supplementary agreement which went into effect October 1, 1935.

The supplementary agreement was arrived at so that contractors could compete with conditions in the electrical field which have resulted in loss of business for the contractor, thereby resulting in loss of work for our members.

A wage rate of \$9 per day for the abovementioned types of work has been established and this scale in no way interferes with our wage rate of \$12 per day on work which we are in a position to control.

Any contractor having signed our regular agreement can have the privilege of participating in our supplementary agreement. Before any contractor can apply this plan to any particular job the business manager of the union must be consulted and if, after investigating, he feels that the particular job cannot be controlled then he may allow members of the union to work this particular job under the conditions as set forth in the plan.

Members of the union must obtain a permit from the business manager before they will be allowed to work for the \$9 rate. All members of the union applying for a permit shall be up-to-date with all their union obligations, otherwise they will not be eligible for work.

The plan further provides that no workman in shops at the signing of the agreement shall be employed by any other contractor unless sent through the union. This was included so that some of our union members who, down deep, are only card men, could confine their activities to only one shop—if you know what I mean by activities.

This plan, will, we believe, serve two purposes. It will tend to make the chiseler honest, we hope, and for the honest contractor and workman provide a weapon whereby they can corral some of this work that has been slipping through our fingers.

As for results, time alone will tell, but no matter what results we obtain we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we tried.

S. J. CRISTIANO, Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The first Labor Day parade since 1926 marched proudly and forcefully through the streets of Boston, over 20,000 strong. Local No. 103, Electrical Workers, sent a valiant representation of 1,000 enthusiastic members to swell the ranks of labor. These silent, earnest marchers by their quiet strength warned predatory industrialists and the wage-cutting disciples of big-business that the workers were mobilizing.

Many building trades and other local

Suggested Amendment

R. Vance, an I. O. member, suggests "on page 349 of the September ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL (Brother Mason's article) a coulomb is defined as electricity at rest, whereas a coulomb—and I'll admit I never saw one outside of a labor story—is actually the flow of one ampere per second."

unions voted not to participate in this parade which was sponsored by the Boston Central Labor Union. Notwithstanding this lack of interest in a few quarters, there was a larger turnout than even the originators of the demonstration expected.

Labor showed its strength in no uncertain terms in that large outpouring of men and women. Labor Day was shown to belong to the workers in this year of grace, 1935. Boston streets were thronged with citizens anxious to view the filing thousands of determined workers, bravely marching for the most noble ideal—the rights of labor, which are human rights.

Members of locals that voted against active participation watched proudly with the spectators who applauded vociferously as column after column went by. Undoubtedly, they will vote for a demonstration of a like nature on Labor Day. 1936.

on Labor Day, 1936.

The favorable comment that huzzahed from the crowds of watchers was echoed in the news columns of the press the following day. Pages of pictures of the colorful spectacle announced to an awakened people that labor was in a fighting mood, not only to protect the advantages gained by its struggles in the past, but to multiply these gains, even in today's glutted labor market.

The triumphant strains of the bands that set the pace for the marchers were caught up in the enthusiastic description of the news writers in their lengthy stories of the day's pageantry.

We in Local No. 103 were naturally glad to realize that an outstanding feature of the demonstration was the exhibition of strength and united action shown by the members of our local union. One thousand of our men marched forth to show by this public display that we are not only a "going" organization, but bound to go to whatever goal we determine should be ours. By the might of our own strength and fraternal union we shall gain victories.

Local No. 103 can boast that we had more members in line than any other union. We were first by right of numbers, although actually we held third place in the building trades section. Our unit marched to the soulstirring music of Clark's Wonderland Race Track band, preceded by the former Yankee Division drum major, Jimmy Coughlin.

President Frank L. Kelley and Business Agent George E. Capelle led our marching ranks. Other officers followed. All from Local No. 103, snappy in straw hats with burnt orange hat bands, each bearing small American flag as a pledge of allegiance to our government, were greeted with enthusiastic applause all along the line of march.

At City Hall, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield reviewed the marchers. At the State House, his excellency, Governor James M. Curley, was represented by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley.

Although Labor Day, 1935, has passed into the memory of past triumphs, the feet of the marchers are still thundering through the state. We demonstrated our numbers. We gave evidence of our union, and feel, as a consequence, that our just demands must hereafter receive a respectful consideration. We have shown that the depression, far from eliminating labor unions and all they stand for, has only solidified our ranks.

WILLIAM H. BIRMINGHAM.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

After a lapse of a couple of months, I will send in a few words regarding Local No. 106.

On July 4, our worthy president, Allen R. Webeck, underwent a major operation and he appears to be coming along nicely. After he came home from the hospital and was getting along nicely about half of the local members took our eats and drove down to Falconer and gave him and his family a very pleasant surprise. The local gave him a substantial donation and each and every member also donated individually. In all, we tried to help him defray some of his expense.

Allen, we certainly miss you at the meetings and hope you will be with us again soon.

All of our members are working at present but the high school is nearly completed, which means some will be idle for a while. But things are not as dark as they were and we look for quite a little work here this winter.

On August 24, we held a basket picnic and everyone who attended reported a grand time. The women visited and talked of forming an auxiliary in the near future. The children certainly enjoyed themselves with bathing, games, etc. The soft ball game was won by H. Sandburg's side 42, to 38 for H. Peterson's side. Some game! Bob Sederholm was champion in the horseshoe pitching contest. In all, it was a grand day. Here's hoping we will have a couple next year.

The electrical workers at the city lighting plant have formed a mutual benefit admiration society among themselves (about 75). They pay 25 cents a month dues. They are trying to get some of their past pay cuts back. They have been approached any number of times to get in under the banner of the I. B. E. W. (where they belong), but some of them are ex-members and they claim the dues are too high. (They expect something for nothing.) If they want a local of their own, Local No. 106 will give them permission to have their local and do all in its power to help them get started. The telephone employees, also. Good field here for an organizer, but he would be handicapped when such do not want to help themselves. Let George do it. is their motto.

Have just read my September WORKER from cover to cover; it certainly is inspiring. Will pull the switch for this time by wish-

ing the entire Brotherhood every success.
W. R. M.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

I have not as yet had opportunity to observe the repercussion from my last epistle, but being of a trustful disposition, and, at present, in a good humor, I will assume that Brother Battin et al. have responded nobly to the suggestion contained therein. I will therefore again endeavor to grace your pages with my efforts.

I am more than ever impressed, Mr. Editor, with the need for thinking. Especially in the ranks of labor do we need, more and more, the leadership of the thinking man. I am frequently reminded of an article which I read many years ago, wherein a noted animal trainer explained his way of controlling the half-tamed beasts in several wild animal acts. After going into considerable detail, he summed up his system by saying, "In short, I simply keep one thought ahead of the brute. I know this instant what he is going to do the next." How often I have seen the

Labor Unions Become Keystone to Prosperity

By CHARLES D. MASON, L. U. No. 134

With the passage of the Wagner Labor Bill labor unions have become the keystone to prosperity. With the outlawing of company unions it leaves the way clear for every American workman to band himself together with his fellow

workmen and ask for that which is rightfully his, a living wage, decent working conditions, and financial security against sickness and old age.

The way has always been open, but inflated capitalists, drunk with their own power, refused to see it and wilfully blinded the people with their paid propaganda. Their cries of "soak the successful," "individual effort" and the "sacredness of the Constitution" have so muddled the waters that the individual workman of today is so befuddled that he doesn't know which way to turn. The paid presses grind out their daily bunk because they are afraid of losing their big advertisers if they rub their fur the wrong way by publishing the truth in their daily news.

What brings prosperity? All agree there is only one answer, "the purchasing power of the people." What brings the purchasing power of the people to a point where an entire nation is prosperous? There is only one answer to that, a living wage and decent working conditions. How will this be done? There is only one answer, by the banding together of all men who work for a living, regardless of

trade, profession, race, color, or creed.

What is this bunk of individualism? Where is the individual workman who works for one of the huge corporations in a small town with officers in one of the large cities thousands of miles away, who dares to raise his voice against working conditions or wages? The courageous individual who does is promptly discarded into the ash heap. And when he comes back to work he is usually a bitter, disillusioned man, not daring to speak or say the things which are in his mind. His fingers have been burned and he has learned his lesson, not to speak out of turn. The fear of unemployment, want and hunger for his family will keep him eternally quiet.

America, "the land of the free, the brave and the bold," is mockery flaunted before us by some of our statesmen who are on the payroll of large utility companies and huge holding corporations. Financial slaves, because the fear of want keeps us quiet. Brave and bold fools to become cannon fodder to protect private

financial interests and save for them their almighty dollar.

How true the words "United we stand, divided we fall." If the American workman expects the government through social legislation to provide for him the financial consists which has a desired by the financia the financial security which he so desires, he will be a very much disappointed man, because big business will endeavor to block, through the courts, the paid press and the crooked statesman, every step taken by the government in this direction. We have seen an example of it and know what it is.

How soon will American workmen learn that their only answer to this grim struggle which has been going on for hundreds of years lies only in the answer of joining themselves into organized labor bodies and affiliating themselves with their fellow men? So that they can go as a body to demand the things which every American workman is entitled to, decent working conditions, recognition of their official labor union, a living wage and financial security against unemployment, old age, sickness, injury and death.

When workmen learn this, want in the midst of plenty will be gone, never to return again.

"rugged individualist" type of employer dominate and throttle his deluded wage slaves by those identical tactics!

You can not defeat an opponent in chess, football or politics who is able to forecast with reasonable certainty what your next move will be. I have often counseled, in wage disputes to do the unexpected thing even though it seemed illogical. The other fellow is prepared to counter you on your logical maneuver. But to make the unexpected move and follow it up with consistent action to success, requires a knowledge of the game. And you do not gain knowledge without thought.

The time has passed when "direct action" can avail the working man. It was never a proper weapon, and under present conditions is worse than a two-edged sword. It is a gun, with the muzzle where you thought the breech was. But with the growth of educa-tion, with thinking men controlling the destinies of labor, a new era dawns. labor has finally learned to sit across the table and see the other fellow's side of the problem, while impressing upon him the full significance of its own, then we shall begin to realize the meaning of "Labor omnia vincit."

Mr. Editor, in two short hours I shall be on

my way, D. V. I shall hie me hence and get myself to the vicinage of that dear Panther Peak, where I shall bathe my soul in the beauty of the Siskiyous-and I shall grow. And I shall think of you, Mr. Editor, and wish that you could see what I shall see. And who knows but I shall attempt to paint it with words that shall flame with the leaves of autumn and sparkle for your eyes with the crisp September sun? Who knows?

And speaking of vacation (as I just was doing), I am presenting for your considera-tion an idea. I should like to see your editorial comment upon it. And the idea is this: All agreements covering working conditions should contain a provision that all employees (with a year or more of service with the company) shall have two weeks' vacation with pay, whether working by the day or by the month. Of course, the monthly paid employees have had this consideration generally for years past. But it has not been customary to apply it to daily or hourly wage employees. We are all more or less familiar with the stock arguments pro and con, but the past year or two have taught me something. I used to argue that I would rather have a higher rate of pay, and be responsible for my own vacation. But last year I couldn't afford it-or thought I couldn't. Lots of fellows never feel that they can afford a vacation, regardless of the rate of pay. In the interest of their own health and wellbeing and for their greater efficiency on the job, they should be made to take a vacation, just as they are now permitted to work only five days a week. (And live through it.)
Wage scales should be adjusted with the vacation period taken into consideration. And we'd all be better off. Present conditions in industry_demand that we work less and play more. Let's get at it.

But my car is coming. Perchance, I shall soon keep a long delayed rendezvous with the six-point patriarch of Panther Peak. Nice of me to spend these last few minutes with

you-wasn't it? So long!

DALE B. SIGLER, Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The final curtain was rung down on the season of 1935, September 8, thereby terminating a very, very pleasant and profitable engagement for me on the old Million Dollar Pier. And that reminds me of a wise crack I read in a recent Philadelphia daily wherein the writer stated that the dollar sign was only the letter "S" with the double cross. All of which seems to be a very appropriate description of what has happened to our dollar during the last couple of years.

We had no helper this year, the personnel consisting of Chief Eddie "Oswald" Gray, Marten, the guardian of the antiquated generator, and the writer. It was indeed a pleasure to work with those two gents and I sincerely hope that we are all together again next season. Nuff sed!

The performers as a whole were a congenial bunch, especially Captain "Chubby" Gilfoyle, the real trainer of the Manuel King

lion act (11 lions and two tigers)

Having been socked by an elephant in 1933 and kissed by a chimpanzee in 1934, I made up my mind at the beginning of this season that I would not try to even get on speaking terms with any of the big cats, and made reservations at the top of the highest flagpole in case any of the cats went haywire. (And had strict instructions from Mrs. Gray's little boy, Eddie, not to hog the whole top. "Pop" had his own safety first plans.)
But happily nothing occurred to mar our tranquillity (the Copyist please get a load of that four-bit one), with the exception of an occasional replacement of a fuse and the usual relamping.

We were blessed with exceptionally warm weather the entire season and no rainy weekends, with the result that the majority of hotel owners, merchants and amusement men report a very successful and lucrative season, and like myself, their only regret is the season seemed so short. Migosh, the 13 weeks passed by as though propelled with a 1,200 h. p. motor! The rains held off until the morning after Labor Day, when the heavens broke loose and kept it up continually until the following Friday afternoon. Since then the weather has been perfect and we have had an unusually large crowd of bathers each day.

As no letter from here would be complete without a reference to the warmth of our ocean, I must add that from July 1 to the present date the temperature of the salted aqua has not fallen below 70 degrees, and on quite a few occasions it touched into the eighties. All of which goes to prove conclusively that we justly deserve the title, "World's Play Ground."

To further illustrate: I recently attended a testimonial for the oldest captain of the beach patrol, he having 29 years' service without even a reprimand. There I learned that since 1915 the patrol has made 29,000 rescues with only 21 drownings while the guards were on duty, a remarkable record. During the last two years they have made 1,700 and 2,200 rescues respectively, with not a single drowning. It is conservatively estimated that these boys are the watchdogs for 20,000,000 bathers per season. (And this city appropriated 100 grand to advertise itself but so far I haven't collected a thin dime.)

Thanks to G. M. S. for his August letter, but as for pulling any rabbits out of the iron hat, it just can't be done, due to the fact that I have bought a new one and I don't care to have the union label all messed up with rabbits.

And speaking of the label reminds me, since an Adam's hat store has opened its doors we have been able to get a smart, classy union-made hat, but strange as it may seem to you, we are not able to purchase union made suits or overcoats in this city of 70,000 souls. Have often wondered if the Scotch Woolen Mills are still in existence; if so, this town and vicinity offer a fertile field for them or any other tailoring firm who can and will produce a decent garment with the union label "legally" in it.

A recent visitor, after sizing up our large hostelries, remarked, "Look at those hotels! The size of 'em, I mean. Wouldn't it be hell to be the only chamber-maid in the place?"

It is a pleasure for me to relate that once again my old amigo, Louie Marcionte, of L. U. No. 269, was re-elected to the presidency of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. The very fact that he was unopposed speaks volumes for his efficiency and popularity.

The government has called a halt to the slum clearance operations here after acquiring the properties at a cost of about \$200,000. I presume that the job will remain in status quo until the master minds down in Washington decide as to the best way of spending the \$4,800,000,000 campaign fund for 1936.

Some optimistic but deluded souls attempted to revive our long defunct beauty show, and might have made a success of it had there been any real exponents of feminine pulchritude to show to the public. Some of the entrants might have been beauties when Broadway was a pasture, and in the semi-final round-up for judging their qualifications, one of the dames appeared in a red flannel (no, no, not what you're probably thinking!) two-piece suit. A young lady from St. Petersburg, Fla., was imported to show the promoters how to put on the show, but her ideas did not coincide with theirs, so she picked up all the marbles and her shooter and went back to St. Pete in a peeve, remarking that we were nothing but a lot of small time hicks. Well, mebbe so, but we will cheerfully give her back to our sister resort, with love, kisses and our sympathy (to the resort).

Nothing in late years has so depressed me as did the death of Will Rogers. Had the pleasure of working several of the shows down here in which he appeared and I know that I am expressing the feelings of all our own members as well as those of the local I. A. T. S. E. when saying that his place can never be filled, either on the stage, in pictures or on the air.

And that again remainds me, we noted that the army sergeant received a promotion for his efficiency in recovering the bodies of Rogers and Post, so I presume that his Eskimo aids were rewarded with a barrel of gum drops.

For no good reason whatever, the thought just struck me the guy who bumped off Huey, the Kingfish, must have believed in a Long shot. Yes, I believe in miracles and so would the old gang around the Dizzy Corners in Philly, had they seen Chambers, Tarbert and Buck Taylor scoffing ice cream at a beer fest recently given by L. U. No. 210. Some nerve, I'll sav.

The only redeeming feature of the Baer-Louis massacre was the absence of Graham McNamee as an announcer.

If the Cubs can whip the Dean brothers and then lick the Tigers, we can all dig in for another long winter and be entertained with fish stories by Elmer and other prominent contributors to these columns.

To a long distance observer it looks as though Mussolini is suffering with a severe case of greatly exaggerated ego, similar to the "Me und Gott" attitude of the German Emperor back in 1914. The Treasury Department in Washington should stop the sending of all money to Italy by the followers of Mussolini here in these United States.

In conclusion, will try to answer the queries of Kessler, L. U. No. 465. Dannie Moy was last heard of in Hudson, N. Y., and we haven't seen nor heard of Bobby Reed since the quartermaster job in Philadelphia, back in 1919 or 1920.

Quite a few years back Dannie deserted the ranks of stump-jumpers but immediately got himself lined up with the iron workers union. Well, Chambers is now devoting his spare time towards getting a patent for a neon tube hickey and joins me in sending best regards to yourself and Bert Gallagher, the avocado rancher. Hasta luego,

BACHIE, President.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Well, all I know is what I read in the papers. Excuse it, please. I don't write that column anymore. Well, fellows, I promised to tell you of the results of the Labor Day parade in this issue. It was a grand success and exceptionally well attended, total participants numbering approximately 22,000 persons. Several floats made up the line. And the Electrical Workers Unions Nos. 8, 245 and 1047 won the first prize for the best appearing masterpiece in this line of artistic designing.

Those men who helped the parade committee to decorate and design worked tirelessly and faithfully on the project and the thought of winning the prize has well rewarded them for their time, I am sure, but many thanks, boys; I'm sure the committee would wish me to thank you as well as the membership as a whole

Due to the wonderful co-operation given by the International Office in our long fight for recognition of collective bargaining here, and by the Washington headquarters placing at our disposal their entire resources, and by Mr. Bieretz placing himself and his entire staff at our disposal, we are proud to say that our labor dispute has been satisfactorily settled and our troubles have passed over the falls, and we are now working under our newly-signed agreement which we can point to with a certain amount of pride as far as utility properties are concerned. But modestly placing the credit where it belongs (and I believe that I speak for the entire membership of L. U. No. 245), an orchid to you gentlemen in Washington, who stood by your guns to protect our front here in Toledo and helped us to hold our fort against the invading enemy, thereby being instrumental in bringing the colors of the I. B. E. W. victoriously to the front. And to the members of our wage committee, which worked such long, tireless hours in support of our International Officers and our individual local, many, many thanks to you. Such deeds as these shall never be forgotten.

Congress and Oliver Myers have finally taken a vacation. Congress needed one, but Oliver took one in 1912. I see where C. S. stock is down. What does "C. S." stand for? Canceled subscription. The next campaign for selling securities should be launched in the navy yard, in the water that was squeezed from it.

I see that a brand new war is in the making in Europe, and the last one has not been paid for yet. Where is the brain trust, or should it be pronounced Brain Rust? The slogan of our sister utility here is "Gas don't cost, it pays." Yes, sir; it pays and pays (dividends), and costs but very little at the meter at the Toledo Furnace Co., where it is a by product of coal consumed in the manufacture of iron.

Since the office has been brightened up by the smiling face of one of the fair sex, Jake Distle is combing his hair (singular) again.

And last, but not least, here are some more names for your mailing list: B. Bradley, 821 Paxton St., Toledo, Ohio; Charles Clark, 1757 Ottawa Drive, Toledo, Ohio; Howard V. Lewis, 4046 Burnham St., Toledo, Ohio; Kenneth Flesh, 1718 Vinal St., Toledo, Ohio.

Clester James has just returned from an extended trip to his old home state of Missouri. He was accompanied by his wife, Dorothy, and son, Hubert. His charming sister, Esther, returned with them and was in Toledo two hours before joining the waitresses union. With a spirit like that, Esther cannot fail.

William N. Coy, who was confined in a local hospital from April 24 until September 20, is again home to his many friends at 2121 Hawthorne Ave. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coy wish it known that they appreciate the many kind deeds that were bestowed upon them during his confinement. Every one from the officials down have been wonderful and they would like nothing better than to have all call at the residence.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT. Editor:

For some months my letters have been few, and, of course, there are many good reasons for that. However, in one of these few I must say how very disappointed yours truly is to say good-bye to Bachie in our columns. Yes, indeed, this is a bad period of our I. B. E. W. life to have to part with one we all love and whose friendship I owe to these columns. But you say he is president now, a much higher honor than an ordinary press secretary, and to this I say may his splendid personality and high integrity be given all the whole-hearted co-operation that is possible to put L. U. No. 211 back in the lead.

Your responsibility is great, Bachie, but so many of us know you are equal to it. In good times and bad you stuck to the Brotherhood and paid your dues when the paying was tough going. To men like you, Brother Bachie, I raise my hat with thoughts of gratitude. It is men and women of constant idelity to an honorable purpose who have made what beauty we enjoy in life today. We will miss your letters, but we will be with you in the president's chair and all the progress that is made will be heralded as far north as L. U. No. 303, and I know as far west as L. U. No. 18.

There is much more I could say but, feeling somewhat blue, will conclude with Kipling's thought: He who can walk with kings, and yet not lose the common touch—he is a man!

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 325, BINGHAMTON,

Editor:

Accompanying these few lines for publication in the official magazine is a front view photograph of the beautiful new postoffice and court house building in Binghamton, N. Y., which has been under construction for the past year and is now about ready for occupancy. The other photograph contains the faces of members of Local No. 325 who "did their prettiest" on the structure and whose painstaking ability speaks for itself as the last word in electrical equipment skillfully installed under the careful su-pervision of Foreman E. L. Bodley. The Blanding Electrical Company, of this city, were the contractors and all work thereon was performed under strictly union conditions.

Coath and Goss, of Chicago, were the general contractors, and permit me to state that the entire building was erected by organized workmen in the respective trades and without a scintilla of argument from start to finish, which I may add is quite unusual in this community.

H. W. Rathsack was the government engineer in supervising the work, and we found him a very affable and courteous official to deal with throughout the year, and of course we would be remiss in failing to recognize the many courtesies extended during that time. The same uniform good treatment might also be said of the Superintendents Ernest Plank, who was first on the job, and in the wind up, George C. Falconer, and it is needless to state that work progressed under their direction as smooth as goose grease in all lines.

Harking back before the erection of this building, which is located between State and Washington Streets, lies a sizzling controversy covering a period of a quarter of a century. The old postoffice was located in an isolated section on Wall Street on the brink of the Chenango River. Some five or six years ago sharp agitation arose for a new building as well as a new location which the government had acquired several years ago, and sure enough this verbal vendetta in time bore fruit, to the end that all of a sudden a contract was awarded to build on the old site and this action stirred things up like a hornet's nest. Work was finally begun and the argument continued to rage both in Binghamton and Washington, the outcome being that government officials came to the rescue and canceled the contract and changed the location to the present site which is much more centrally located, and as a consequence there is supreme jubilation and happiness on part of the public generally.

In closing this brief story, may we extend our hearty felicitations to the U. S. government, H. W. Rathsack, engineer, Coath and Goss, general contractors, and their supervisory force in the pains taken in the work which is a distinct masterpiece in architecture as well as an ornament to the city.

PRESS SECRETARY.

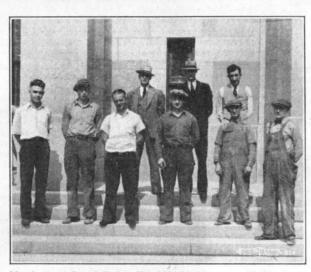
L. U. NO. 326, LAWRENCE, LOWELL AND HAVERHILL, MASS.

Editor:

I am sending you a copy of the resolution which was endorsed by the delegates at the past convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, hoping you will find space in our JOURNAL for the resolution:



New Post Office and U. S. Court House, Binghamton, N. Y.



Members of Local Union No. 325, Binghamton, N. Y., front row, left to right—L. E. Bodley, foreman; Warren Peake, Charles Davis, S. M. Shimer, Fenton Gage, Matthew Holleran. Back row, left to right—H. T. Blanding, of Blanding Electric Co.; H. W. Rathsack, supervising engineer; George C. Falconer, superintendent for Coath & Goss.

Whereas we desire to raise the standard of the workers in certain branches of the electrical industry to protect our men against unskilled workers;

Whereas we believe that the work in this industry constitutes hazards that require legislation for the safety of the public and the worker, who should be equipped with the knowledge of these hazards;

Whereas the increase of dangerous automatic equipment is absorbing certain classes of workers in this industry, we feel that every effort should be made in the present unemployment emergency to retard the advancement of automatic machinery that diminishes the number of workers;

Whereas the outside local unions of electrical workers will file with the incoming session of the legislature, a bill, to include in present electricians' license laws such workers as linemen, cable-splicers, operators and others, who work on certain high voltages within this industry;

Resolved, That the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor request its legislative agent and members to give their hearty support to this measure and assist in the enactment of the bill.

J. F. O'Keefe, L. U. No. 103; F. J. Smith, L. U. No. 104; J. F. O'Neill, L. U. No. 326; Ed. E. Eno, L. C. L. U.; Charles D. Keaveney, I. V. P.; Sam Donnelly, L. U. No. 96; Walter Kenefeck, International Representative; Charles E. Caffery, L. U. No. 7; Grace Barry and Mary Regan, I. A. Telephone Operators.

> J. F. O'NEILL, Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Labor Day has come and gone. There was a mighty good showing made by organized labor of Shreveport in the Labor Day parade. After the parade there was celebrating in the form of a picnic at Lake Forbing. Several thousands were present. There was bathing, a couple of thousand bottles of free beer, donated by the Monsour Cafe, and a bathing beauty contest with 47 entrants. In the afternoon there were speeches by political and labor leaders. Brother C. R. Carl, business agent for L. U. No. 194, made a splendid talk, welcoming the crowd to the picnic. Brother Carl is secretary of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor. There was a 50-page souvenir issue of the Shreveport Labor Journal, several hundred copies of which were distributed at the picnic. And your correspondent is proud to state that the talk he made recently over Station KWKH, on the Voice of Labor program, was printed in full in this issue of the Labor Journal.

I want to go on record as being in full accord with the resolution of Local Union No. 3, page 394 of the September Journal, endorsing the proposed amendment to the U. S. Constitution, insuring the workers' rights. When the Constitution was written the guarantee of liberty, safety and the pursuit of happiness for the citizen was one of the primary objects of its adoption by the several states. The Constitution is construed now to mean that industrial supremacy of the country is primary; the acquisition and building up of giant fortunes,

no matter how much the citizens are exploited, is to be protected at any cost of liberty, safety or happiness of the citizens. At the behest of one holding a great deal of property, an injunction will be issued to protect property threatened, no matter how much suffering or death its enforcement will cause. Property rights are paramount; life, liberty, and safety of citizens are of no account whatsoever. Following out the thought of Senator Borah in his recent speech over the radio, what use is it to make changes to the Constitution as long as each party in power fills vacancies on the bench with men who are known to be more interested in party supremacy than the good of the country as a whole? Each party tries and often succeeds in using the Constitution to strengthen its own party standing. Judges on the Supreme Court should be chosen by absolutely nonpartisan organizations of the country. The candidate should be required to have 15 years' law practice and should not have held any political office of any kind for 10 years. No man of great wealth should be selected, as one cannot have a feeling of impartiality toward anybody who has spent his life in acquiring wealth.

Right here I want to explain something I said in a letter to the JOURNAL of September issue. I stated that the newspapers of the country had "hammered" Huey P. Long until some people think he is a queer kind of prehistoric monster, and yet the constitutional amendments sponsored by Long carried by

a six-or seven-to-one vote. I used the late Senator Huey P. Long as an example of how the newspapers, through editorials and articles by political commentators and other means had misled the public into voting with them, and how miserably they had failed. By the time the JOURNAL came out in print with my letter, Senator Long had been murdered. So, I take occasion to state that the letter was written before the death of Senator Long, which accounts for the casual manner in which I alluded to him. It is my firm belief that the common people of this country have lost in him one of their staunchest friends. He is said to be the first Senator who raised his voice in favor of labor in the Senate since the Civil War. The common people of Louisiana feel desolate at their loss. People like myself who never met Senator Long, who knew him only through hearsay, are now forced to line up with his party or with the other side who publicly condone his murder. Newspapers of the country are publishing every day editorials and articles which extol to the skies the murderer of Long. Dr. Weiss has been called a good citizen, a man with a high sense of public duty, and most everything except an assassin. So that leaves unbiased citizens like myself no opinion except that these same newspapers and political leaders condone the murder of Senator Long and in turn shove me further on the other side of politics, away from these people who defend the Constitution, condone the murder of their political enemies and protect the property of the wealthy at the expense of the public. Senator Long's death is a part of the struggle now going on between the people and the vested interests.

MILTON T. LYMAN.

L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

The holiday season is fast fading into the past, and once again activities of a progressive nature must take form to offset the period of relaxation of the past few months. We have had a wonderful summer, with a good variety of weather, which has not only been a boon to the vacationist, but also, has given us an abundant crop. is much to be thankful for. We held our usual picnic during July, and while everyone had a nice time the weather man could have been a little more considerate by giving us a little sunshine. Anyhow, I am convinced that I am quite in the right by vouching for the children that they all had a real good time, and after all, this is the primary reason for holding this annual affair. As general chairman of this affair I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all those who assisted in anyway to make this picnic the partial success that it was. Yours truly and the sub-committees worked hard to see that nothing was left undone in order to make this picnic the overwhelming success it should have been, but, lack of cooperation on the part of the majority of the members is responsible for having to use the words "partial success." Local 339 is partially successful in all its undertakings, due to the damnable lack of interest in everything that pertains to the interest of labor on the part of some.

At our first meeting in September the financial secretary presented a report of the standing of members. While not altogether bad it was far from a good report, especially when he pointed out that all members in arrears have good steady work. This state of affairs I put down to non-attendance at meetings. Now in the name of common sense how can anyone call themselves a

union man when they don't attend meetings? Dues have to be extracted out of them by a financial secretary whose patience has been so exhausted by pleading and working to keep them in good standing that a word said out of place would upset his vocabulary and make the situation an unfit place for a clergyman. Conditions such as I have stated should not exist, especially when we take into consideration that not one of our members are unemployed, and in most cases are receiving a fairly good standard of living, which they have to admit is due to the efforts of organized labor.

In looking over the JOURNAL each month, we note that \$35,000 to \$40,000 is paid out in death dues. Now I think it would be quite in order to point out to the members of our local that we are very fortunate that none of our members' names have appeared in that "last call" column. I think myself that is a mighty good record since we organized in November, 1926, but, remember, Brothers, that "last call" will come just as sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Each second the clock ticks is one more second closer to the brink of the grave. The big question is will you be prepared, both spiritually and financially? The spiritual end is your own personal affair, but the financial end is of grave concern to your dependents. Most of the members in our locals have five or more years in good standing, so I would ask of you, Brothers, to think when your dues are in arrears. Remember, one tick of the clock over three months places your \$1,000 insurance in jeopardy. I would ask you Brothers to think over these few remarks I have set down. If the cap happens to fit you wear it, but at the same time make up your mind that you are not going to wear it for long, and redeem yourself by attending the meetings, paying your dues promptly. By so doing you will be fullfilling the obligation you took when you were initiated, when you said these words after the president, "I will faithfully further, by every means within my power, the purposes for which the I. B. E. W. is instituted." Read the objects of the I. B. E. W. in your constitution, you will note that none of these objects can be carried out without attendance at meetings. I will quote two of these objects, namely: "To cultivate feelings of friendship among those of our craft, and to assist each other in sickness or distress." The last named object should cry out in vengeance to your selfishness in not shouldering your share of the responsibility in your local union.

Now, at our last regular meeting we appointed an entertainment committee to try to create a little more interest in our local activities. Brother R. Burns was appointed as chairman of this committee for Port Arthur, and will present his first efforts after the business of the meeting in Port Arthur on October 18. A similar committee will be appointed at a later date for Fort William, so in view of the above we issue a special invitation to all members to come to the meetings during this coming fall and winter, and encourage the boys who are doing their utmost in your interests.

Canada at the present time is in the throes of a general election, and at the same time a war scare that may at any moment involve the whole of the British Empire. Might I be permitted to present my humble forecast as to the outcome of these two great problems of national importance? To the first, I believe that the outcome of the general election will be a national government, which to my way of thinking, will be a calamity for the workers, as again we will come under the domination of the financial interests. To the second

problem, I don't think there will be any war. Britain, with her mighty navy, together with public opinion of all other nations, has put the fear of God into Mussolini. Is Mussolini and his Fascist regime due to sound the death of all dictatorships?

In closing, Mr. Editor, I trust that if I have injured anyone's feelings in my aforesaid remarks, I hope they will forgive me, they are thoughts that come to my mind after attending meetings regularly and seeing the same few familiar faces, month after month. Can you wonder at anyone becoming discouraged? Here's a thought: "The exchange of opinions and thoughts on subjects, however different they may be, harms no man, but rather enables him to broader his vision."

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Miami and vicinity now have a journeyman electrician's license law making it compulsory to pass a city electrical examination (only available at certain intervals) before you can do any type of electrical work. If applicant passes, he is granted a license upon payment of \$2. per year.

In other words, it is impossible for wiremen to "breeze" in here for the winter, grab off any job in sight and tide over until spring, leaving our home boys holding the sack after all of the "apples" are gone.

It's a mistake to come down here looking for work. We have plenty of good worthy Brothers on hand to fill the few jobs available. Stay away from Miami unless you can afford to live here without working.

Note: The following contribution is by W. C. Johnson, who is a valuable member of our local:

In the issue of Liberty of June 29, there appeared an editorial entitled "Capital and Labor." This editorial was short and to the point. It embodies those ideas the American Federation of Labor has endeavored to convey to the public since its founding. Certain people or groups of people, through propaganda and outright lying, have tried to lead the general public to believe that labor unions and Communists are allied, or that labor unions are radically inclined. If the public only stopped to consider, they would find just the reverse.

At a meeting that I recently attended, a friend of mine spoke of a book entitled, "The Red Network." In this book there were a list of people, numbering 1,300 in all, including Congressmen and other men of high repute, who were alleged to be communistically inclined, but not one among the list were in any way connected with the A. F. of L. This is true of all members of the Federation. They are avowed enemies of the Communists, and their president, Mr. William Green, has stated that any local union that leans toward communistic ideas will lose its charter.

I, as a union man, am in accord with Mr. Green in this respect, and believe I speak the sentiments of all good union men in the country. I do not hate capitalists, for I realize that they, as a rule, are the medium whereby we get the chance to earn an honest living. When I say capitalists I mean those men who are fair, who give us a decent wage for a decent day's work, that we may live as human beings should.

Our fight is with the chiselers, those men with money, sometimes shadily acquired, who take advantage of situations such as we have had for the last few years. These men who take advantage of a man with an empty stomach, hungry children, broken in spirit,

and work him like a slave, for a pittance, that they may amass huge fortunes for their children, and children's children to squander. Blood money, for it is taken out of the mouths of babes.

These are the type of men who make it so hard for a man to give an honest day's work and get an honest day's pay. They employ armies of men, lawyers, gangsters and strike breakers, to see that men employed by them do not organize, for organization of workmen is bad for the corporation, and therefore criminal. They can keep the unorganized workers servile, and servility is good for the soul, and the boss' pocketbook. These same men employ numbers of men to lobby for them in Washington, to fight any legislation that may come up for the betterment of the working people, and to get laws passed prohibiting these same people from getting any rights whatsoever. Until such time that these crooked politicians are run out of our capitol and state legislatures, the real business and prosperity of this country will stand still.

CLARENCE O. GRIMM.

L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Our friends to the south of us are probably aware of the fact that we in Canada are in the midst of an election campaign. A month or so ago a Liberal victory was predicted, but with the advent of the new Reconstruction party, headed by the Hon. H. H. Stevens, and the Social Credit party of Alberta, opinion has veered to the forecast that no single party will win a clear majority.

The Social Credit party's complete and overwhelming victory in the recent Alberta provincial elections has aroused a keen interest in the western provinces in social credit and it might interest some of our

readers if an attempt were made to explain briefly just what the social credit plan is.

Social credit aims to go much farther than the NRA but not as far as Socialism. There is to be no confiscation or repudiation of debts, and individual enterprise and individual ownership will be recognized.

The cause of our trouble is put down to lack of purchasing power and social credit denies the effectiveness of any of the remedies so far attempted, such as limitation of production, destruction of surplus, or the voting of huge sums for public works, the latter method being only a costly palliative which creates large public debts and heavy

Social credit claims that every citizen has a right to share in what they call his "cultural heritage," or a share in the production from the natural recources of the country, the improved methods of production, etc., and that all these benefits should not be the perquisite of financial groups. It is planned to give everyone their share in this "cultural heritage" by issuing a "basic dividend" in the form of credit to provide for his bare necessities of food, clothing and shelter. This basic dividend is to have a minimum value of \$25 per month for adults and lesser amounts for children, according to age.

A fair and just price for all goods and services will be set periodically by a commission of experts. This price will give producer, importer or distributor a fair commission on turnover and at the same time prevent excess profits and exploitation of the consumer.

In order to make consumption and production balance, a compensating price will be fixed from time to time according to the following formula:

Market price $=\frac{\text{Total consumption}}{\text{Total production}} \times \text{Just price}$

and the difference between the just price and the compensating price will be made up to the retailer or consumer much the same way as basic dividends are issued.

All wages, salaries and incomes will be paid with credit notes issued by the provincial credit house and together with basic dividends must be expended by the end of the year following receipt of same. In order to encourage individual enterprise and to enable the individual to provide for the future, surplus credit may be used to purchase government bonds, maturing at a later date.

Credit will be issued to bona fide producers and distributors free of interest in order to prevent hoarding for the sake of making high interest.

The province will collect a levy to provide for the basic dividends. To illustrate this, suppose a bushel of wheat has a just price of 60 cents. The farmer will get 55 cents and the government will get five cents. The wheat is sold to the miller who grinds it into flour. This will produce about 40 pounds of flour. Suppose the just price of the flour is set at \$1.10. The government levy will be 10 cents. The flour is next turned into 50 loaves of bread by a baker, who sells them for seven cents per loaf. The government levy would be one cent each or 50 cents for the 50 loaves. Thus from a bushel of wheat, processing it into bread, the total levy would be 65 cents. This method would apply to all goods processed or marketed in the province.

The amount of dividend required would depend on the rapidity of the flow of credit and goods. It is estimated the population is 400,000 people, which, at \$25 a month per person, would amount to \$10,000,000 per month. If the circulation of credit were twice a month only \$5,000,000 of credit would be needed. The basic credit dividend may be greatly increased as time goes on.

The above is a very sketchy outline of what



social credit means and I would refer any interested readers to standard books on the subject.

The startling thing is that a whole province has elected a government pledged to put this idea into force as soon as possible. Mr. Aberhart, the leader of the government, estimates it will take 18 months to get it started.

mates it will take 18 months to get it started. New Zealand is also committed to social credit, and I venture to say the eyes of the world will be on these two spots during the next two years.

C. R. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor

On August 15, the joint Townsend Clubs, of Santa Cruz, Calif., were visited by Dr. Townsend. The meeting was held at the community ball park and was attended by about 10,000 people. The musicians' union of Santa Cruz donated a 40-piece band under the direction of A. R. Stienwand and played an hour's concert before the doctor spoke.

During an intermission in the concert the I. C. F. drum corps, composed of 16 young ladies, put on a fancy drill, and the girls

made a very fine showing.

Mrs. Steinwand, wife of the band director, composed a song about the Townsend plan and sang it with an accompaniment by the band.

After Dr. Townsend was introduced, he spoke on his plan. His talk was to the point and gave his hearers a clear view of the plan and its aims.

Sheridan Downey and others also spoke.

Dr. Townsend was received with much applause and several times during his talk was interrupted by great applause by his listeners.

After hearing the various speakers at this meeting, and at other meetings, I am more and more convinced that the only salvation from future depressions and unemployment is the Townsend plan, and that the sooner we put it in operation the better off we will be. With this plan in operation a permanent recovery will be established. It will put and keep money in circulation and as long as it is in operation there can be no depression.

There will be no need for squandering the vast sums by the administrations, nor will there be any need for charity or relief.

This plan will put people over 60 years of age on pension and relieve them of the cares of trying to exist on the pittance that people of that age are able to earn.

With these people out of competition in the labor market, the younger people will be able to find employment at better wages.

The pensioner's being compelled to spend all of the pension will create a demand for more products, and this demand will create

More people being employed to produce will also create a greater demand for more labor and products that will be used, not only by the pensioners, but by the younger people who are employed to produce these products. This fact is shown in two of our large in-

This fact is shown in two of our large industries, the automobile industry and the oil industry. The popularity of the automobile has caused "hard times" in the oil industry to disappear. Though fewer cars are registered this year than in 1929, motor travel is the largest on record, and gasoline and oil consumption have hit a new all time peak.

Each day motorists now use 42,000,000 gallons of gasoline, or nearly two gallons per day for each automobile in the country.

If this is the case in such times as we are now living in, how much more of this one product alone would be used by these older people who would be on pension, and the younger people who would be employed if the pension were in effect! This is one item that shows an increase, but about clothing for another one?

A check was made on the clothing supply of a man 65 years of age who had been a carpenter but because of his age and the depression was unable to find employment, and because of that fact he had a few chickens and sold some eggs but was unable to get on relief.

This man would have been able to buy, had he been on the Townsend plan pension, the following list of clothing which he needed and was unable to buy: Two suits of clothes, four suits of underwear, six pairs of sox, six shirts, two pairs of shoes, two hats and a number of other items that he needed. It was figured that he would spend \$175 to buy just the actual clothing that he was in need of, and his wife was in as bad shape as he was for clothing. His home was next taken into consideration, and it was found that by the time that the home was supplied with the necessary things to make this old couple comfortable it would take about five years pension to do so, as the living expense, such as food and fuel, light and water, had to be taken out first.

Nearly all the old people who would be on pension are in the same boat, so it is easy to see how much business would be done if the Townsend plan were put over.

Many of the homes of these poor old people are in poor repair and they would be put in good condition and create employment for building trades mechanics, and it is a well-known fact that when the building trades are employed steadily, that is when the country is most prosperous.



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International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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The Townsend plan will make these conditions for us and when people have money to spend they will be willing to pay union wages for any work they have done.

for any work they have done.

The State Emergency Relief Administration, popularly known as the S. E. R. A., spends in Los Angeles county alone for relief between four and a half and five million dollars a month. It totals between 50 and 60 million dollars a year.

If one county in one state alone spends so much money on relief the total of all the money spent in all the counties in all the states, if added up would more than pay the cost of the Townsend plan pension.

In Los Angeles county alone there are 5,000 administrative officials on full time to take care of 120,000 relief cases, and the S. E. R. A. officials insist that not nearly all the unemployed are on relief.

The Townsend plan pension would make all this huge expense unnecessary and would create jobs that would pay the workers more money in one week than they can possibly get in a month on relief.

It is time we woke up to the fact that relief and the S. E. R. A. and the numerous other alphabetical set ups are nothing more than a racket. We should put over the Townsend plan that will give employment to our people instead of charity and relief.

I was over to San Jose recently and had a visit with Brother Stock, who is now business agent for San Jose local. Brother Stock is doing good work in getting new members for the San Jose local and through his efforts there have been several new members taken in from a shop that at one time was said to be the worst non-union shop in that part of the state. I understand that the shop has also signed up. I am glad to see San Jose has a man like Brother Stock as their business agent. He will in time, I believe, have all the shops in Santa Clara County signed up. P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 549, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Editor:

Publications of the country are glutted with articles lamenting our conditions and suggesting remedies. Notwithstanding this, I will risk a few observations of my own.

Previously I have written along this same line of thought and have supported, in a large measure, the policies of the present administration. Nor have I changed my opinions regarding the Roosevelt regime.

At the present we are being deluged with criticism of the efforts of the President and of Congress in finding a solution for our dilemma. "Communistic" is the stamp placed on such bills as the holding company law, the social security act and the WPA works program. The President is depicted in the saddle of dictatorship.

True, these bills do represent radical departures from staid conservative government. But conservatism serves its best purpose in normalcy, and must be seasoned highly with what we are being told is radicalism, in order to meet abnormal conditions. A few bags of sand will stem the tide of a rising stream of water after a storm. But, with flood stage they are swept away like twigs. Hence, with that realization, we build strong retaining walls which will not only stay the erosion of a shower, but will withstand the ravaging wash of floods.

My point is this: Certain of the policies of the government, particularly the holding company law, old age pensions, the Guffey coal bill and others of far-reaching effect, are not for temporary correction of old evils; these are for permanency and for the perpetuation of the principles of a true

democracy.

In the collapse of the NRA labor suffered catastrophic losses. Ask any employee of the firms over which NRA had jurisdiction, particularly garment and shoe factory employees, as well as retail store employeesless wages and longer hours is the common answer.

What, then, is our solution? In our ascent to some measure of prosperity again it is necessary that we rise together. The craftsman and the shopgirl must benefit simultaneously, and to eliminate one or the other in our efforts will cause an ill-balanced and easily toppled edifice.

Perhaps what I offer to the solution is not new, it may have been in the mind of the reader, or it may have been discussed previously in the papers. No matter its origination, it is offered for what it may be worth:

By constitutional amendment, Congress and the President should be empowered to have control over the hours of all labor and the discretionary power of wage adjustment through qualified and impartial sub-commissions in all industry to insure justice.

With machine-like regulation of all industry to specified hours of labor-I think of the 30-hour week as the initial move-and the rectification of the wage scales by comparison with industry's income and the demand of twentieth century living conditions, we can absorb the idle millions, and constantly adjust the fulcrum to meet conditions.

All this, perhaps, breathes of socialism, yet I am socialistic only as I think in terms of humanity and posterity.

Capitalism should not be discriminated against entirely. Yet the evils which capitalism has incorporated and sustained, by selfnegligence and selfishness, must be eliminated and insured against in order to prevent their recurrence.

With the collapse of the NRA and the voidance of certain other bills-in particular the railroad pension act-there sprang up a resentment against the power vested in the nine men who compose our Supreme Court.

For a century and more this body of men had acted as a safety valve of the nation. Radicalistic surges had been checked by the opinions of these robed men whose sole duty it is to gauge every proposal by the standards set forth in a document written by men whose vision was impaired only by their perspective. No fault theirs that man's genius finally had power to discover many of the mysteries that God had hidden. Obscured only by man's lack of growth these potentialities, these wonders, had been with us from earth's dawn. Then, in a surge of knowledge, we had: Steam power developed to its utmost in railroads, steamships, utilties and industry; radio; automobiles; aeroplanes, and innumerable other discoveries and labor-saving inventions in the mechanical field.

Speed became the watchword!

Slowly, but with ever-increasing speed, with the impetus of financial gain-we might also say the effort to relieve man of tedious manual labor-began the machine age.

The mill worker, the mechanic, the farmer soon felt its benefits and were glad. For a while the machine was the slave of man and we prospered accordingly. Then came the inevitable saturation point—then the overflow. By the tens, then the thousands, finally by the millions, the once kindly slave-now the militant master-displaced those whom it should have served.

A country which once had jobs and plenty for all witnessed a wealth concentration and individualism which had no regard for less fortunate brother men, but sought by declared dividends to write their epitaphs in figures and countless ciphers-all at the expense of the man in the street.

Were these nine men to blame, then, when they acted in accordance with the standards set up by statesmen who were unable to visualize the unfolding of God's mysteries, and their acquisition by greedy men? Were they to blame that the standard of democracy should become the Magna Charta of capitalistic autocracy? The function of the Supreme Court was still to insure justice, but with a measuring stick suitable to the nineteenth century they were handicapped in measuring justice when this country's growth demanded that a new dimension be calculated.

Discard the Constitution? Never!

Take away the rights and income of one man who by intelligent perseverence and hard work is able to accumulate more than another? Again, no!

What then? Whether my proposal is the solution I cannot say, but the obvious statement of facts impels something similar.

Do not condemn the nine men who by the wisdom of years of experience and a record of legal justice as their recommendations have gained a position of trust and power and have climbed to the heights of their profession. Accord them every honor for their integrity in scrupulously preserving yourand my-Constitution. Do not expect them to stretch the standards by which they guard

our welfare.

Place in the hands of these men an amended document which will insure justice in times which Washington and Jefferson could not foresee.

JAMES W. GRAYBILL.

L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

It is not very often that we, the members of organized labor, and the electrical workers in particular, are given much in the way of praise and when I read the enclosed article in one of the daily papers I thought it was too good to be kept out of our JOURNAL.

I do not mean to take a slap at the Brothers of Local Union No. 134, of Chicago, but when the praise comes from the source quoted I believe that we should at least give it notice, so I am sending it to you to use in your next issue.

The members of Local No. 569, assisted by Brothers from other locals of southern California-Nos. 711, 418, 18, 40 and other scattered locals-were in full control of the exposition construction work, and while it was not known as a closed shop job, at least to the fair executives it was practically so. In fact, when they pass out praise they are praising the work of organized labor as done by the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"Outstanding features in the development of electric service in the United States are displayed at the exposition, electrical experts assembled in San Diego from all parts of the country said today.

"'The wiring in buildings and on the grounds was done with every safety precaution and the work has been thoroughly inspected,' James A. Smith, director of a large New York electrical concern, told G. Aubrey Davidson, chairman of the exposition's board of directors. 'Naturally, the electric features proved one of the leading attractions for me, and, thanks to local electrical inspectors, I have had an opportunity to examine the wiring job and the supply stations and those who performed the work did a very efficient job.

"'On our visit to the Chicago Century of Progress exposition we surveyed the electrical work and, while the illuminating features were fine, the whole job lacked the safety measures that are so marked here. Running the wires through pipes lessens the fire hazards about 99 per cent.'

C. W. Gustafson, chief engineer of the mutual fire prevention bureau of Chicago, said that the San Diego exposition surpasses the Chicago Century of Progress in illuminating effects.

"'The illumination of the grounds is superb and officials of fairs and expositions should come to San Diego to see for themselves. Of course, the situation of the exposition, in a park that for beauty surpasses any we have in the midwest, has a lot to do with the grandeur of it all. I do not mean to disparage our own Century of Progress, but the officials of San Diego's exposition are to be congratulated on their fine job.'

"Gustafson and Arthur G. Hall, chief electrical inspector of the hydroelectric power commission of Ontario, and Mrs. Hall, leave for St. Louis tonight to attend a convention of midwest electrical inspectors. Hall, president of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, and Smith will describe the electrical features of the exposition to more than 500 delegates at the St. Louis convention next Monday and Tuesday. R. Bourke Corcoran, New York utility official, and Smith left for St. Louis today."

M. L. RATCLIFF.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Hats off to organized labor!

It was the first Labor Day parade in 10 years and the best parade, according to oldtimers, in the history of Alameda County. Thousands jammed the line of march to watch the passing of 25,000 men and women workers. For two hours the tramp, tramp, tramp, of marching feet and the blare of bands resounded in the downtown area. Past the reviewing stands strode the marching labor horde, while spectators cheered and applauded. Local No. 595 had a fairly good showing and it was good to see many oldtimers in line. Largest delegation in the parade was that of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 70, each member clad in blue shirt and black trousers. Second largest was that of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, with Carpenters' union Local No. 36, every carpenter carrying an American flag.

In the reviewing stand, in addition to city and county officials, were Charles W. Real. Labor Day committee chairman; James H. Quinn, president of the Building Trades Council and marshal of the parade, and William A. Spooner, secretary of the Central Labor Council.

Master of ceremonies, with radio microphone in hand, was Gene Gaillac, business representative of the Electrical Workers union, Local No. 595.

Thousands attended the Labor Day dance at the municipal auditorium, sponsored by organized labor.

"An injury to one is an injury to all," read a banner carried by the Warehousemen's unions, Locals No. 38, No. 44 and No. 121. Examples of the work of the Upholsterers' union were displayed on a float. The Operating Engineers, headed by Tom Roberts, veteran labor man, carried American flags, as did the Hoisting and Portable Engineers.

"American Labor's Declaration of Independence," was the rally cry of a float entered by the Union Label League of Alameda

White jackets proclaimed the Barbers' union, Local No. 52. Yellow flowers were worn by the members of the Plumbers and Steamfitters union, and red carnations by the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Cheers greeted the float of the latter union,

built to resemble a monster pallette with the colors represented by girls.

Every member of the Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen carried American flags.

"Every part of this parade is 100 per cent union," came the voice of Gene Gaillac. Even the arm bands worn by the marchers bore the union emblem. Four automobiles carried the "old-timers."

An automobile and various mechanical equipment were carried on the float of the Auto Mechanics, led by Frank A. Rodgers, business representative.

Three American flags headed the unit of the Allied Printing Trades Council and Oakland Typographical Union, Local No. 36. "Members of labor unions in Alameda County earn and spend \$60,000,000 annually," read the sign on the printers' float. A small press on the float of the Printing Pressmen turned out "job work" constantly.

Smocks and berets were worn by the Sign Painters. Yellow dresses and becoming berets proclaimed the Garment Workers, Local No. 131.

Down from Rodeo came the Oil Workers, Local No. 326, to march with the Contra Costa labor unions. With them marched the Sugar Refinery Employees' union, white and starchy in their float, almost creating a riot by tossing candy to the crowd.

White suits and caps and blue ties gave a spick-and-span appearance to the Bottlers' union and the Brewery Workers' union. With them marched the Brewery Drivers' union, Local No. 227, equally spick-and-span.

Without uniforms, but strong in numbers, were the Molders' union, No. 164. "The A. F. of L. fights Nazism and Fascism," declared a sign carried by the Machinists. Colorful was the show boat float of the Performers, Operators and Stage Hands union, Local No.

107. The Moving Picture Operators' union, headed by President Bishop, presented a unique dress parade. Each member wore white trousers and caps, blue short-sleeved jackets, black belts and shoes.

The "Temple of Labor" was the title of the float of the Ice Wagon Drivers, one of the largest delegations, each member clad in gray or blue uniform.

Several score women, clad in white and bearing American flags, represented the Laundry Workers. Also white-clad were the Laundry Drivers. Spotless and creased were the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, Local No. 1824. Butchers in equally spotless white brought cheers. In the rear marched a small but smiling delegation of the American Federation of Teachers, Local No. 249.

"The best parade Alameda County has every witnessed," declared Lee Demier, member of the Electrical Workers and the Typographical union, and old-timer in the labor ranks. "All credit to the Labor Day committee," he added.

While the Labor Day parade was passing in Oakland, Dr. Charles A. Gulick, associate professor of economics of the University of California, was addressing a Labor Day observance meeting at the Hearst Greek theatre. He spoke on "Trade Unionism and Dictatorships." Excerpts from Dr. Gulick's talk:

"During most of its history organized labor in this country has been essentially conservative. This has been particularly true during the last 50 years when the American Federation of Labor has largely dominated the labor movement in this country.

"The chief aims of the unions in the federation have been to secure higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions for their members. They have not preached

'revolution.' They are not interested in 'pie in the sky and the sweet bye-and-bye.' They want bread and beans.

"The American Federation of Labor is opposed to all kinds of dictatorships, red, black or brown."

G. L. MONSIVE.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

It has been some time since you heard from Local Union No. 613, but I sincerely hope that it will not be so long again.

We have had rather a good year, our new agreement has gone in effect and we have 21 contractors that are running closed shops, and it looks as if we will have a good year.

Practically all of our members are working. I am enclosing a photo of the members of Local Union No. 613 who have just completed a remodeling job in the Fisher Body plant in Atlanta for the J. E. Miller Electric Company, of Detroit, Mich. This was a twomonth job and plenty of hard work.

. Brother Barker was with us last week and gave us a good talk.

We sincerely hope that we will be able to keep up the good work and let you hear from us every month. This picture represents 700 years of continuous membership in the I. B. of E. W.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Labor Day has just passed, and for the ones who did not attend the parade or picnic, who had such good excuses for nonattendance, I will try to let the good members of Local Union No. 716 know that they



L. U. NO. 613 MEMBERS ON FISHER BODY PLANT JOB

First row, left to right—Causey, Elder, Keys, Stewart, Collier, Garvin, Hamrick, Welch, Whitting. Second row—Weir, Childress, Thomas, McNamara, Muro, Jolls, Holcome, Everett, Williams. Third row—Welch, Carrick, Kilburn, Loftis, Christian, Thurman, Bignardi, Barber, Elkan, Henderson. Fourth row—Landrum, Hughes, Baird, Simpson, Callahan, Howard, Deslattes, Wright, McCabe, Schmalz. Fifth row—Owens, Howell, Caire, Hansen, Trescott, Brown, Railey, Linsey, Simpson, Armstead.

have some members who believe in showing what you are when the opportunity presents itself.

Local Union No. 716 had a nice float, and the parade committee worked hard to put it over, with the assistance of two generous members, Brothers Duclos and Wood.

Organized labor displayed their strength with 5,000 members marching to the strains of music

of music.

The rain failed to dampen the spirit of the gang, and all had a glorious time, even to the devil chasing the niggers. Some would have liked to have seen the devil take a tumble when he left the float, but the old boy was like Brother Goodson, feeling 20 years younger, and acting the same.

For one, the writer enjoyed himself, from start to finish. I met members with cards 25 years old, in continued good standing. Talked of the days when we went to our jobs in buckboard wagons.

Brothers Bill Luckie, Jack Hannon and Fred Goodson, all up in age, were there with the spirit of 20 years past. Brother Hannon renewed the motto of Houston while he sipped the sparkling suds. Free Houston—

all sleep in the roundhouse.

Brother Goodson, feeling 20 years younger, voiced that the Texas coyote had nothing on him, it was his time to howl. So every one there had a good time.

The women's auxiliary to Local Union No. 716 had their decorated car also, and showed the good spirit by helping put the parade over in a good way.

Now let's change the subject, the old war horse, Art Ellis, told the members last meeting that he needed action, and as the press secretary had lead or something in his pants, he would fire him and appoint another press secretary. So now let's all hope that No. 716 will be heard from.

In regards to business here, it could be worse, and if the members of organized labor don't get the gripe and grouch out of their system and everyone help to organize and uphold their conditions, you may look for worse. The members that do nothing for their union, never attend meetings, never hold office, but always find fault with the officers, cursing and condemning them down to the lowest crook, cannot expect to gain much. Say, you! Have you ever done anything to help your union? Are you honest with your fellowman? Read your by-laws and first really learn what a big liar you are. When you say you are not

violating the by-laws every day you work, why ask the executive board and business agent: Why don't you do so and so? when you are out tearing down conditions as fast as they can be accomplished. How many hours overtime do you work a week and deprive others of something to eat? How many times do you ask some burr head on the job to give you a lift on the job? You never stop to think you are depriving your fellow workman of a job. He needs work and is making it possible for you to enjoy good wages. Ask yourself if you are doing anything to help the other fellow? Snap out of your nightmare and be man enough to say, "I must help," for those boys that are up there are making it possible for us to work and enjoy a good wage. Attend your regular meeting, offer your good sugges-tions, your officers' ears are always open and they are willing to listen to anything.

So that is all for this time.

LEE BURNETT.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

No, those snappy looking men you have been seeing lately on Fort Wayne's streets are not United States marines, they are employees of the City Light and Power Works all dressed up in their new uniforms of forest green wool whipcord with caps to match. The shirts carry the insignia of City Light, and on chilly days the force will wear blue sweaters with orange lettering; black leather coats make up the complete uniform for winter wear.

Daylight saving is no longer an outdoor sport, your worries have shifted from the lawn mower and garden hose to the coal bin and ash can. Many of you have arranged to spend one evening each week bowling during the coming winter season, no doubt some have other plans. Why can't we set aside one meeting night each month for educational purposes? Other locals are doing it and it behooves every one of us to grasp every opportunity for self advancement. I am sure our entertainment committee would be glad to arrange something that would be of interest to all concerned.

Your correspondent believes that under the New Deal the laboring man has been given a lot of assistance from the powers that be. Acquainting ourselves with the new labor set-up and social security legislation is up to the individual. Come up next Tuesday evening and talk it over.

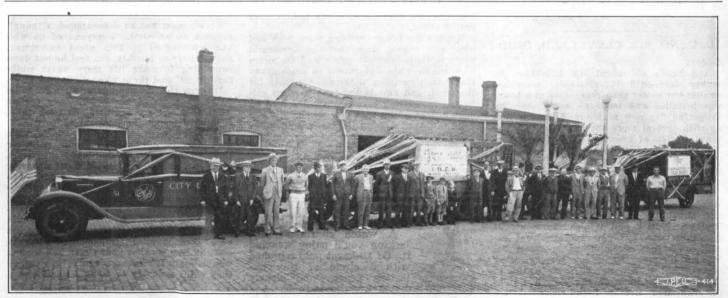
AARON SCHARLACH.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

We are nearing the day set aside for labor. It is a national holiday and has become such through the efforts of organized labor. We celebrate it in various ways and go on with our tasks when it is past, but how many of us really do stop to think what it stands for? It is recognition of the value to mankind of labor. The word "labor," as defined means to perform physical work. And a "laborer" was considered by society as a member of the lowest social order, but in later years the term has taken in all of the crafts or trades and has become more refined in the minds of the public. The trades have added brain work to the physical and have enhanced the value of labor in the eyes of the world, and labor should realize that in the formation of the union and the centralized control or federation of unions it has made itself liable for the actions of all classes of workers, and should see to it that the radical is made to ponder his actions before he brings stigma on all labor, as is too often the case on Labor Well-ordered celebrations of Labor Day are a delight and give pleasure to so many that it is a shame that the radical groups should mar that pleasure by bringing a bad taste in our mouth by some foolish act.

As the writer predicted, the celebration on Labor Day was an outstanding success, not only from the standpoint of attendance, but for the class of entertainment offered. On every hand we hear the praises of the C. L. A. sung, and they are justly deserved. It is certainly a live organization. In Portsmouth, the relationship between labor and the public is one of understanding and sympathy, and that relationship is largely due to the efforts of the Portsmouth Central Labor Union. The press, as represented in Portsmouth by the "Portsmouth Star," is more than fair to labor. In fact, in so far as this writer is able to learn, it is the only daily paper to devote an entire edition to labor on Labor Day. The Portsmouth Star has given labor favorable publicity on many occasions, and its staff are vitally interested in the welfare of the government salaries in



CITY LIGHT AND POWER WORKS FLOAT ENTERED IN LABOR DAY PARADE AT FORT WAYNE

this locality. We, of Local No. 734, are proud of our record and feel that we have advanced the cause of labor in our locality and state. There is still plenty of work to be done though, and we are sure that Local No. 734 will do its share with such men as Brothers Bain, Hawkins, Bryant, Cherry and Rossano at the helm.

This local was the guest of the Southern Breweries, Inc., of Norfolk, Va., Thursday, September 26, and from all accounts everyone had a wonderful time. How they felt Friday morning is something else-something we will get certain Brothers who have large capacities for refreshment '(liquid) to tell us—but maybe not for print.
The following clipping illu-

The following clipping illustrates the friendly attitude of our local paper, being a write-up that appeared in the Labor Day edition:

"ELECTRICIANS' LOCAL NO. 734 HAS IMPORTANT PART IN LABOR COUN-CILS SINCE 1918

"By Paul R. Leake, Press Secretary

"Local No. 734 has taken a prominent part in the labor councils of this locality and of the state since its birth in 1918. At present the members who are outstanding for their work on behalf of labor are: Brothers Joseph Rossano, first vice president, Virginia Federation of Labor; J. Fred Cherry, chairman of the National Legislation Committee and former vice president, Virginia Federation of Labor; V. M. Sylvester, president Portsmouth C. L. U.; J. E. Hawkins, secretary Metal Council.

"The officers of Local No. 734 are as follows:

"L. L. Bain, president; G. W. Bryant, vice president; J. E. Hawkins, recording secretary; J. Fred Cherry, financial secretary; Joseph Rossano, treasurer; F. H. Shoemaker, sergeant-at-arms.

"Our present membership is approximately 150, comprising electricians from the Navy Yard, Naval Base, Naval Ammunition Depot, and Naval Hospital. About 85 per cent of the electrical force of these four government stations are members of organized labor.

"This local union was chartered in 1918 and was fostered by members of Local No. 80, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Norfolk, Va., for government employees especially. Its membership has consistently increased since its inception in the ranks of organized labor and still has a 'soft spot' in its heart for old Local No. 80, as the 'mother' organization."

PAUL R. LEAKE.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

And here's old Local No. 912-like the county fair-still in existence, somewhat smaller but better than ever. Our new board was installed and made an early start by obligating five new members, following that up with several more the next month. The board consists of President M. O. (Shoot-the-Man) Jamison, Vice President L. J. (Louie) Vidrick, Financial Secretary J. P. (Joe to You) DePaul, Treasurer Ralph (Roundhouse) Waggoner, Recording Secretary Fred (Round-(Elkhart) Stanley, and Executive Members Eli (Of the Banana Peel) Winich and M. C. Stepp. For your information, Brothers Vidrick and Winich represent the cranemen, who are now 100 per cent organized—a feat accomplished but once before in history. Don't say history never repeats, but it will never repeat again on that zero percentage or anything like it in the cranemen. Brother Stepp represents the roundhouse and was installed by the board following the resignation of Brother Berg, who resigned in order to allow the board to select some representation from the Coll roundhouse, which was technically without any on the board.

The local union has adopted a plan of organization, suggested by Brother L. A. Berg, on the non-members in this jurisdiction. The plan is novel and will require the earnest cooperation of all the members. When ready each member will be expected to do his part and report at each successive meeting just what he has done to "get that new member" while the charter is still open. While only a part of the plan was mentioned to International Vice President C. J. McGlogan and General Chairman John J. McCullough, both have offered the service of their office and their personal effort to assist. Can the membership do as much? I believe they will and whole-heartedly. The local heartily thanks the international vice president and general chairman for their offer of assistance, as only by united effort of each and every one can we succeed in any plan.

Brother Frank Evans, one of our best standbys, has just completed 30 years of service with the company, and is still going strong on the job and especially so for the organization. He was through the battle of 1922 and deserves the thanks of the organization for his sincere and earnest activity in every manner when called on. He still has some years to go to get that pension for which all put out their best effort by standing behind the friends whom they helped to elect. And don't forget in all primary and regular elections to continue to "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies."

After the board had completed the business on hand the other night the entertainment committee put on a surprise party which was attended 100 per cent. Refreshments and a dandy lunch of barbecued sandwiches (thanks to Mrs. Lloyd) were served by the committee, Brothers Berg and Lloyd, with the cards by Brother Evans. And was a good time had by all? The party went over with a bang and now the boys want another and are willing to chip in heavier than ever.

By the time this reaches print the boys will have their campaign outlined and be working on it. Now don't forget to tell that prospect about the old age pension which he is entitled to at the age of 65 after the necessary good standing, and also the cumulative insurance which amounts to \$1,000 after the fifth year-no insurance company would give you anything like it for twice the money. Then there is the protection of your wages and working conditions, theirs too, if they

only realized it.

Remind the fellow working piece-work and who isn't paying dues that the agreement protects those schedule prices and the extra he earns over the day rate is so much gravy that hasn't cost him a thing. You paid for that, too, and now is the time to start collecting by getting him to share the load by paying dues. "Get that new member" if you vant to make this local 100 per cent.

Political clubs are forming now for the benefit of some politicians who don't care about anything but getting elected. Don't forget that the only political club for a working man is the union of his craft. See



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5 that you vote for the right man in the primaries and then go back at the regular election and see that they are elected. your friends and neighbors and have them forget party lines to "elect your friends and confound your enemies." Don't forget that the politician who is supported by the financial interests is no friend of yours. He doesn't care whether you starve, so long as he

Two things to keep in mind-"Get that new member" and "Elect your friends and confound your enemies." Accomplishment of Accomplishment of both will benefit you materially.

Press secretary by appointment and bawled

AL ROSSMANN.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

At our June meeting we elected the following officers: President, Brother Barrett; vice president, Brother Sullivan; business agent. Brother McBride: financial secretary, Brother Whitaker; treasurer, Brother Irvine; recording secretary, Brother Miles good and tried warriors who will carry on the good work for the next two years. There is little to write of an encouraging nature just now. Prosperity for the many is still around that most elusive corner and I am afraid most of the army of unemployed think they never will get around it, while most of those who are employed are only getting by with practice of strict economy. This, after 100 years of the greatest industrial development ever known, is not much to blow about for our so-called civilization. I was thinking this over on last Labor Day. the 53rd anniversary I believe. After all the sacrifices, the hard work of the pioneers of the labor movement, the strikes, and continuous battling of the rank and file for better conditions of life and labor, it would seem we had not progressed very far.

However, when we look deeper we find conditions have changed and are changing fast. Workers are now represented on many governments and public bodies and are making good all over the world. A tremendous amount of good work has been done. Beneficial legislation has been placed on the statutes of most countries. The general standards of living have been raised. The ordinary worker is being considered more and more and there is no doubt that the labor movement has been the greatest factor of any in building up and maintaining whatever of civilization we have up to the present time.

So we must not be discouraged, although progess seems slow. Everyone of us who has contributed to this great movement, though ever so humbly, can feel he has done something to make life more worth while for himself and those who will follow after.

It seems that the average workers get to be 30 or 35 years of age before they realize what they are up against, and even then,

it is hard to get them organized.

If it were only possible to teach the boys and girls in our public schools, all over this continent, what the labor movement has done, and what it could do if properly organized we would, in a few years, have no trouble to organize all industry, and be on the road to a real civilization. Therefore, I think wherever we have any kind of control of the public school system we should press for a history of the labor movement to be taught as an important subject to our children, so that young men and women would realize what confronts them when they enter industry to make a livelihood.

A. A. MILES, Recording Secretary.



IN MEMORIAM



Harry Warner, L. U. No. 1

Initiated March 28, 1905

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our worthy Brother, Harry Warner; and Whereas we, the members of Local No. 1, deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late Brother. Harry Warner, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

M. A. NEWMAN,
J. HERMAN FINK,
A. L. BOEMER,
Committee.

John Nagel, L. U. No. 1

Initiated July 23, 1926

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 1, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, John Nagel, a true Brother and a loyal union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regret; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Worker' Journal, for publication; and be it further Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped 30 days in his memory.

M. A. NEWMAN,

of the second se

Patrick C. Cotter, L. U. No. 17

Initiated December 22, 1904

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., records the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and faithful Brother, Patrick C. Cotter.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it Resolved, That Local Union No. 17 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Cotter; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

WM. I. SPECK,

WM. I. SPECK, WM. McMAHON, SETH WHITE, Committee.

O. E. Noland, L. U. No. 53

Initiated October 13, 1925

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom. has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother. O. E. Noland, who passed on to his greater reward; and Whereas Local Union No. 53. I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

therefore be it
Resolved. That we, in the spirit of brotherly
love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing
to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it

Resolved. That our charter he draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

further
Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions
be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our
minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical
Workers' Journal for publication.

JOE CLOUGHLEY, THOMAS CASSIDY, WM. BURKREY, Committee.

Fred J. Miller, L. U. No. 17

Initiated June 12, 1922

Whereas Almighty God has taken from us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred J. Miller, who has passed on to his greater reward;

reward;
Whereas Local Union No. 17 has lost a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it
Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our profound sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

WM. P. FROST.

WM. P. FROST, WM. I. SPECK, EDW. J. LYON, Committee.

Henry J. Berndt, L. U. No. 17

Initiated November 28, 1927

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to his eternal rest and reward, our very good friend and Brother, Henry J. Berndt; and
Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his passing, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it
Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication. publication.

WM. P. FROST, WM. I. SPECK, EDW. J. LYON, Committee.

Ernest Raymond Jones, L. U. No. 702

Initiated October 31, 1933

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Ernest R. Jones; and Whereas Local Union No. 702, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and earnest members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 702 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 702, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EUGENE E. SCOTT,

EUGENE E. SCOTT, T. L. COWEN, F. P. BURWELL, Committee.

Andrew P. Olsen, L. U. No. 214

Initiated January 17, 1919

On August 17, 1935, the Infinite God of Wisdom saw fit to remove from our midst Brother Andrew P. Olsen.

Brother Olsen was a member of long standing in Local Union No. 214. He was a devoted husband and father, a loyal member of our local, a member whose counsel was listened to by all who came in contact; therefore be it Resolved. That Local Union No. 214 in the loss of Brother Olsen has lost a true and loyal friend, and further, that we extend to the family of the deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; a copy sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be sent the bereaved family.

CHARLES FOOTE.

CHARLES FOOTE, JAMES BYRD, GEORGE LESCHINSKE, Committee.

Wilfred Moore, L. U. No. 481

Initiated June 4, 1910

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Wilfred Moore; and Whereas in the passing of Brother Wilfred Moore Local No. 481, I. B. E. W., desires to express to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy placed on our records, and a copy sent our Journal for publication.

our Journal Los CHARLES LUTZ, WILLIAM BRENNAN, JOHN TEUMEY, Committee.

Clyde D. Terhune, L. U. No. 46

Initiated September 16, 1930

Intitated september 10, 1550

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 46, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Clyde Terhune, to whose bereaved wife, family and kin we extend our sincere sympathy; therefore be it Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent our official Journal for publication.

H. SCHECHERT,
J. E. HICKS,

Committee.

William F. Bueler, L. U. No. 2

Initiated January 10, 1924

Whereas Local No. 2, I. B. E. W., is called upon to pay its last respects to the memory of a true and loyal member, Brother William Bueler, who departed this life on September 2; be it

Resolved, That in regular meeting assembled this sixth day of September, that we express our sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Bueler; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased; that a copy be forwarded to our monthly Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

H. N. ATCHISON,

H. N. ATCHISON, D. E. LUND, SIDNEY WEISE, Committee.

William R. Shores, L. U. No. 255

Initiated June 12, 1935

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our ranks our beloved Brother, William R. Shores; and Whereas in the death of Brother Shores Local No. 255, of Ashland, Wis., has lost a respected and faithful worker; therefore be it Resolved, That a copy of this resolution expressing our regret in the loss of our member, be spread upon the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

S. J. TALASKA.

S. J. TALASKA,
E. W. BRUCE,
C. L. MARGENAUE,
Committee.

Lamar Gresham, L. U. No. 384

Initiated February 1, 1904

We, as members of Local Union No. 384, were We, as members of Local Union No. 384, were very sorry to hear of the death of one of our faithful and loyal members, Lamar (Lon) Gresham. Although not directly connected with our local at the time of his death we feel a very deep sorrow. He was known and loved by us all. We feel that he, as a member, had a great influence on the members of this local. Often his counsel was sought and was freely given

given.

We as members have resolved that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in acknowledgment of his unselfish and loyal devotion for the cause of true unionism; be it

therefore
Resolved, That a copy of this letter be sent
to his bereaved family for whom we hold the
greatest of sympathy.
H. H. SHELL,
ALBERT L. WHITAKER,
GEO. W. WALKER,
C. R. PITCHFORD.
BRYAN WILLIAMS,
PAUL F. MILLER,
HARRIS JACKSON,
Committee.

Paul R. Henshaw, L. U. No. 761

Initiated March 14, 1935

Initiated March 14, 1935

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 761, of Greenfield, Mass., record the sudden and accidental death of our first president, Paul R. Henshaw, on July 10, 1935.

The passing of Brother Henshaw has left Local Union No. 761 with a distinct sense of shock and the feeling of a loss that will not soon be healed. Always active for the advancement of the ideals he cherished, he was an invaluable force in the progress of the organization. He was ever zealous in the interest of our entire membership and no personal sacrifice was too great for him in promoting our Brotherhood and sound unionism. The benefit of his thought and the guidance of his counsel will be sadly missed.

To his bereaved loved ones, we offer the sympathy of a sorrow shared. Knowing him as we have, we can, in some measure, appreciate the greater sorrow which is theirs.

In memory of Brother Henshaw, our charter shall be draped in token of our loss; and this tribute shall be spread upon our minutes, published in our Journal, and a copy sent to the loved ones left behind.

STANLEY J. POWERS, Recording Secretary.

L. W. Larson, L. U. No. 169

Initiated August 20, 1919

With the deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 169, of Fresno, Calif., mourn the death of a true and faithful officer and Brother, L. W. Larson; therefore be it

be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, one spread upon the minutes, and one published in our official Journal.

Our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

R. B. GUIBERSON, EMIL NUDI, C. A. ELDRED, Committee.

H. C. Davis, L. U. No. 125

Initiated July 26, 1935

We can not measure the loss to an organization from the passing on of one of its members. If he be a veteran with years of service to his credit, the most that we can realize is the good that he has done. If he be but newly admitted to membership, who may say what a force for the general welfare he may have become? We can only feel that he was one of us for a brief time and has gone on before. Thus Local Union No. 125 must record the loss of Brother Harold C. Davis, accidentally electrocuted on the Bonneville Dam Project. A sympathy that springs from deep in the heart is extended to those who loved him, the more readily perhaps from this Brotherhood, of which he is one, because we know and live such lives as his.

In memory of Brother Harold C. Davis our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and this tribute recorded in the minutes of our meetings. Copies shall be sent to his bereaved ones, in token of our sympathy, and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER, P. O. FLEMING, FRED IRWIN, Committee.

Dennis I. Gallivan, L. U. No. 6 Initiated May 11, 1918

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, of San Francisco, Calif., mourn the death of Brother Dennis I. Gallivan; and therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy, and further Resolved, That a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon our minutes, and further Resolved. That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

ARCHIE LUBIN. GLEN E. MATTESON ERNEST G. JOHNSON Committee.

Frank Atkinson, L. U. No. 352

Initiated January 17, 1925

Whereas Local Union No. 352, I. B. E. W.. has suffered the loss of one of its members. Brother Frank Atkinson; and
Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Atkinson our sincere sympathy; therefore be it Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to our Journal for publication; be it further Resolved, That the charter of local union No. 352 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

WM. F. SWAN,

WM. F. SWAN, V. L. OWEN, RALPH LOCKE, Committee.

T. A. Hall, L. U. No. 193

Initiated July 11, 1906

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, T. A. Hall, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

B. L. HAWKINS.

R. L. HAWKINS, H. ARMBRUSTER, H. BOGASKE, Committee.

George C. Finn, L. U. No. 6

Initiated March 17, 1934

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6. of San Francisco, Calif., mourn the death of Brother George C. Finn; and therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and further Resolved, That a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy to be spread upon our minutes; and further Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

ARCHIE LUBIN,

GLEN E. MATTESON,

ERNEST G. JOHNSON,

Committee.

Mervin L. Welsh, L. U. No. 6

Initiated April 16, 1923

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 6, of San Francisco, Calif., mourn the death of Brother Mervin L. Welsh; and therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and further
Resolved, That a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy to be spread upon our minutes; and further
Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

ARCHIE LUBIN.

mory.
ARCHIE LUBIN,
GLEN E. MATTESON,
ERNEST G. JOHNSON,
Committee.

E. W. Nicholson, L. U. No. 725

Initiated June 3, 1918

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, E. W. Nicholson, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore he it

Resolved. That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions he sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

GEO. W. PAIR,

HUGO ZIMMERMAN,

LEO DREIMAN,

Committee.

James E. Corrin, L. U. No. 418

Initiated September 2, 1902

Whereas Almighty God has called to eternal rest our beloved Brother, James E. Corrin; and Whereas the passing of Brother Corrin removed from our midst. not only a true and faithful member, but also a kind and loving husband and father; therefore be it Resolved, That we offer our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Corrin, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

D. F. CAMERON,
L. E. McMILLAN,
C. L. LANGSTAFF,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM SEP-TEMBER 1, INCLUDING SEPTEM-BER 30, 1935

	DER 50, 1555	
L.U	Name	Amount
304	H. I. Reeder	\$300.00
58	R. Bradshaw	1,000.00
1	J. W. Nagle	475.00
648	W. A. Cribb	1,000.00
734	M. W. Ellis	1,000.00
53	O. E. Noland	650.00
I. O.	Leonard Lehman	1,000.00
103	H. J. Hurford	1,000.00
416	G. M. Martin	1,000.00
352	F. G. Atkinson	1,000.00
103	F. Mente(Balance)	500.00
58	W. A. Andrews	1,000.00
6	D. J. Gallivan	1,000.00
130	H. L. Heckell	1,000.00
1	H. Warner	1,000.00
725	E. W. Nicholson	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
481	W. Moore	1,000.00
18	J. B. May	300.00
134	C. R. Paulsen	1,000.00
I.O.	W. J. Thompson	1,000.00
134	M. Shaw	1,000.00
I.O.	P. L. Hutley	1,000.00
I.O.	A. K. Atherton	1,000.00
164	G. B. Alexander	1,000.00
333	C. W. Hobson	1,000.00
581	A. L. Thompson	1,000.00
169	L. W. Larson	1,000.00
2	W. F. Bueler	1,000.00
702	E. R. Jones	300.00
3	H. D. Kiernan	1,000.00
6	L. M. Welsh	1,000.00
I. O.	Jos. Morin	1,000.00
26	J. Adams	300.00
232	V. H. Fink	1,000.00
103	J. E. Gustafson	1,000.00
I.O.	Aug. Brenner	1,000.00
418	J. E. Corrin	1,000.00
Tot	al	32,839.58

OBITUARY NOTE: PASSING OF INSURANCE INSPECTION

(Continued from page 423)

tion and the operator. And who wishes to incur the dislike of the public?

Would it not be wise for our insurance friends to take time to think before proceeding with their full fleet on a course on which they seem to have embarkeda willingness to surrender safety engineering and depend on financial alliances with commercial groups who do not put safety, or engineering or public welfare first.

Must we find it necessary to turn to public ownership for our fire insurance operations as well as for our electrical utilities because they, too, are becoming money-minded instead of public servantminded?

WHAT CAUSES GENERAL STRIKES?

(Continued from page 417)

To break the strike, employers resorted to relief rolls in publicly and privately supported agencies at San Francisco. They next imported thugs from all over the country to move the cargoes and to act as strong-arm guards. Patience wore thin at this turn of events, after long continued delays in settlement. A series of riots broke out along the San Francisco waterfront toward the end of June. On the fifth of July, in a pitched battle police gunfire killed two of the strikers. Public sentiment immediately crystallized in favor of the working class. Union after union voted to go out on sympathetic strike. On July 13, the secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, William A. Spooner, said:

"Nothing can stop this general strike now. Only the closed shop asked for by the longshoremen, for we realize that this controversy is one that affects the entire organized labor movement and the principle it stands for."

Martial Law Invoked

On Monday, July 16, the general strike went into effect in San Francisco, and spread rapidly to neighboring towns. Governor Frank F. Merriam called out the national guard. Senator Robert S. Wagner and General Hugh S. Johnson each hurried to the scene. At Johnson's insistence the general strike was called off at the end of its fourth day. Both sides agreed early in August to submit the entire longshoremen's dispute to a special arbitration board. On October 12, nearly a year after the beginning of the struggle, the arbitration board granted a 95-cent hourly wage rate and a 30-hour week; it gave the International Longshoremen's Association the right to select the dispatcher in each of the four central hiring halls-Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Terre Haute strike, like that in San Francisco, was again clearly a case of efforts of workers to organize. Inspired by the famous Section 7(a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which sanctioned the right of workers to belong to labor unions, the employees of the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Co. formed a local and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. When the mill owners refused to bargain collectively or deal with the new organization the workers went on a strike on March 22, 1935.

The stamping plant remained idle until the end of June. Then the company began to import, under armed guard, truckloads of "bums" from other cities to operate the mill. This action so aroused the strikers that a near riot broke out between strikers and strikebreakers. Although the plant lay outside the city limits, city police (supported by taxes on property owners within the limits) were sent out to quell the mob with tear and nauseating gases.

A general strike was voted immediately. It lasted for 48 hours, on July 23 and 24;

martial law was declared and national guards, with more tear gas, clubbed guns and bayonets, assumed military control of the city. Citizens were forbidden to gather in groups of more than four. Many men and women were arrested and thrown into jail, refused both attorneys and bail, and held indefinitely without charges being lodged against them. The labor temple was closed against the workers and public meetings banned. At the end of September, long after the resumption of normal industrial activity, martial law still reigned. Federal conciliators were sent in. The company refused to deal with them. Finally it broke off relations with mediators entirely and resumed operations with strikebreakers.

To date no material gains have been made by the strikers, but the matter is not closed. Terre Haute, the home of Eugene V. Debs, is one of the strongest centers of labor organization in the country. Hostilities are more than likely to break out anew unless the case is settled by the government, to which it has now been appealed.

"Today" Seeks Causes

The August 24, 1935, issue of "Today" published a group of letters written by relatives and friends of the strikers during the height of the disturbance; excerpts are quoted here:

From a stenographer to her sister. father is a striking mill employee (July 24):

"* * We are still under martial law and they sure are free with the tear gas. They have sent the National Guards here and are letting all those strikebreakers stay in at the mill. The National Guards are not supposed to take sides, but they sure are in * * * The police did hold guns on the strikers while they rushed in 56 men from Chicago in trucks armed with guns and machine guns. * * *

"We can't work. I don't know what it does to you, but it sure makes you feel ter-

rible. I believe it is the effects of the tear gas in the air. It sure is a joke. If four or five people stop to talk on a corner here they come with their guns and tear gas. *

"We are all so mad we can't see. We have to watch what we say because they are arresting you for every little thing. Even if you talk back to the guards."

A later letter from the same stenographer:

"* * I don't know how it is all gains I don't know how it is all going to end, but if the union doesn't win it means

Dad's and ——'s jobs.
"They say this fight isn't between the stamping mill officials and their employees, but between the laboring class and the Chamber of Commerce, and politicians, which is the truth.'

From a 43-year-old trade unionist (July

24):

"* * The workers are terribly stirred

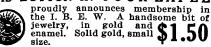
"Boundicans." up against the Democrats and Republicans. You remember Mayor Beecher (Republican) went before every union in Vigo county before the election and promised support to labor. He said he would never forget his working class experience. This friend (?) of labor ordered the police force to escort the strikebreakers and gunmen into the stamping mill.

"The Democratic sheriff called upon the Democratic governor to send in the troops

to gas and club the workers.

"Now is the time to raise the question of a labor party."

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



From a 65-year-old mother, whose husband has worked in the mill from the time it first

opened:
"You should have seen the crowd last Monday night. Everyone was wearing a smile and in the best of humor, even when city police made the crowd move back. I was one of the crowd they pushed back, and twothirds of that crowd were women and children. That's the crowd that caused the call for the troops."

"Today's" comment on the Terre Haute

case is:
"A sequel is inevitable. The workers feel that the federal government let them down, and that state and local governments, whether labeled Republican or Democrats, really belong to the Chamber of Commerce and are Fascist at heart. They are talking a labor party, which is bound to be leftist. In short, a minor industrial dispute has become political, new Reds and new Fascists have been manufactured wholesale, just through stupidity. Everybody's stupidity."

It is significant to note that the right of labor to organize or recognition of the union was a provocative issue in each of the three costly general strikes.

REAL ISSUE BETWEEN UTILITIES AND CO-OPERATIVES

(Continued from page 418)

Approx. Annual Energy Consumption

Household Appliances K.W.H.Clock (household type) 18 Coffee percolator 50 Fan 10 Heater-radiant _____ Heating pad _____ 15 Iron Ironing machine 130 Lamps—house lighting

Lamps—portable 180 80 Radio _____ 85 Range ____ 1500 Refrigerator 600 Soldering Iron _____ Toaster Vacuum cleaner Washing machine 25 3000 Water heater _____ Water pump _____ 150 Chafing dish ______ Curling iron heater 12 Cooker _____ Dishwasher _____ 30 Egg cooker _____ Hair drier ____ 1000 Heater-room Hot plate _ Ice cream freezer Juice extractor _____ 20 Mixer-food _____ Sewing machine Ventilator-kitchen Waffle iron _____

GENERAL CHAIRMEN DRIVE FOR ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 421)

information as to service manuals, blue prints and other informing literature was referred to the general chairmen on each individual property to either start a school on air-conditioning and Diesel electric engine maintenance and service, or to secure this information and spread it among those electrical workers who are desirous of fitting themselves for the opportunities that will by the introduction of this new type of work be open to them and those of our members who equip themselves to efficiently handle this new work.

The thought was repeatedly expressed by all those present that all members should participate in those studies. Mr. Anderson, above referred to, assured us of the desire of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company to co-operate with us in furthering such an educational program in an effort to secure the return of rail travel.

The provisions of the Railway Emergency Act, the Amended Railway Labor Act, Railroad Retirement Act, were all discussed in detail and we feel sure that these discussions were most helpful to

all present.

The conference was in continuous session from 9 a.m. until 6:30 p.m. The attached resolution was presented, signed by all general chairmen present and adopted unanimously. In the carrying out of the provisions of this resolution, the general chairmen are to handle the question of instituting an organizing campaign on their respective roads with their local unions. It is suggested, that all local unions in requesting permission to open their charter in order to participate in this general organizing campaign for the months of October and November that they request this authority from International Secretary Bugniazet with a copy of their letter to the undersigned. This in order that we might recommend to the International Office the granting of this special dispensation.

The conference in our opinion will be marked as a milestone in the progress of our organization and the transportation industry.

Prior to adjournment, action was taken requesting the international organization to hold a general chairmen's conference twice each year in order that all general chairmen might meet together and discuss their various problems on their individual roads as well as those questions confronting us on a national and international basis. sentiment was expressed that the trip and time consumed were very well spent as a clear understanding was had by all concerned.

Resolution

Whereas the international organization of the Electrical Workers has extended to the membership employed in the transportation industry their very earnest co-operation in this depression crisis which has for some years past confronted the country; and

Whereas the international organization, through its respective international officers; i.e., International President D. W. Tracy, International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet, and International Vice President C. J. McGlogan have exerted every effort to be as helpful as possible to the general chairmen, local union officers and local committees in increasing the membership on railroads on this continent and the building and maintaining of our Brotherhood to become bigger, better and stronger, thus placing us in a more favorable position to go ahead,

to secure, maintain and improve conditions for the members employed in the transportation industry; and

Whereas this attitude on the part of the international organization certainly commends the undivided co-operation of all general chairmen, local union officers, committeemen and each and every individual member employed on railroads; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the general chairmen of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in meeting assembled, do hereby sincerely pledge our cooperation to the international organization, its officers and representatives in an effort and desire to demonstrate conclusively to International President D. W. Tracy, International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet and International Vice President C. J. McGlogan, our appreciation on behalf of the members employed on railroads of their splendid work in our behalf; and be it further

Resolved, That each and every general chairman of the I. B. E. W. on the North American continent recommend to their respective local unions having jurisdiction over their particular road, that they make request upon International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet (with copies of such request forwarded to International Vice President C. J. McGlogan) authority to operate an open charter for the periods of October 1 to December 1, and be it further

Resolved, In this 60-day period that an intensified organizing campaign be instituted on every railroad in the United States and Canada—that initiation be requested of \$7 on roads on which we now hold contract and \$5 upon so-called company union railroads-and that every effort be made to make the jurisdiction of each system council and each railroad local union 100 per cent I. B. E. W.; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the general chairmen, local union officers and membership, respectfully request the international organization, its officers and representatives to recognize that the members initiated in this intensified organizing campaign be considered by them as a token of respect and appreciation on the part of the general chairmen, local union officers and membership of our Brotherhood employed on railroads on the North American continent.

PUBLIC WORKS AS A PERMANENT **POWER**

(Continued from page 419)

chieftains who opposed the minimum wage on the theory that it usually becomes a maximum wage, we decided to set hourly minimum wages for the country as divided into three zones-Southern. Northern and Central." We believe that if Secretary Ickes will review the



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handactual history of this transaction, he will find that labor was not stiff-necked at any time in regard to this wage scale. We don't see how Secretary Ickes can take the position honestly that a 40-hour pay for a 30-hour week was unjust when the New Deal economics so-called is predicated upon the theory that increased purchasing power is necessary for the return of prosperity.

This book is a comprehensive picture of the PWA program. It deals with the construction of roads, of Boulder Dam, of aid to the railroads, and it discusses quite frankly the question of slum clearance. However, accomplishment in the matter of slum clearance is disappointingly small and adequate reasons for this failure are not given. The book is profusely illustrated.

"Light and Illumination"

By CHARLES D. MASON, L. U. No. 134

The art of producing proper illumination is a trade alone. Too much light is as bad as not enough, therefore the contractor and electrician should know some of the principles of light as it is a part of their trade. As the eyes are one of the most sensitive organs of the human body, the proper amount of light is essential, as either too little or too much light causes a strain on the eyes, which results in other bodily disorders. Indirect lighting is now largely used because it eliminates the glare and strain on the optic nerve, also frosted lamps and many other devices are now in use to protect people who work every day by artificial illumination.

The exact properties of light are as yet unknown, although we do know that it is a form of energy. So far as we have been able to determine light travels at approximately 186,000 miles per second, which is also true of other forms of energy such as heat and sound, therefore we see that it is not the speed which causes the different sensations of sight, but the frequency or different wave lengths. The wave motions which produce light are invisible, although they have been photographed by a fast camera. Among the latest inventions which prove that light travels in waves are the television and the ultra-violet ray. The ultra-violet ray is invisible to the eye because of the high frequency of the light wave. The television is a machine which is synchronized with the machine broadcasting with a low light wave which is magnified and lowered by a large spinning disc so that it becomes visible to the eye.

An understanding of colors is very important as some are more restful to the eyes than others. An example of this is one of the new lamps called "daylite." It is of light blue and is in popular de-In lighting we should always mand. try to please and rest the eyes of the people for whom we work by proper illumination.

The crest and crowning of all good, Life's final star, is brotherhood. -Markham.

RESTIVE POPULACE LEAPS TO SOCIAL CREDIT

(Continued from page 426)

exports most of its wheat, raw. But let's let Aberhart cross his own bridges.

Aberhart Points Own Way

"When somebody sells something, grain, labor, goods, he simply gets credit for it on the books at the clearing house. When he buys something credit is transferred from him to the seller. It's all a book transaction; there will be no new money or scrip, because a Canadian province does not have authority to issue scrip."

The Wall Street Journal's Montreal correspondent has a more horrifying version of the Aberhart plan: "No real money, only scrip, for all workers in the province; necessity of government fixing prices for everything sold in the province; it would be a criminal offense to invest money except in non-interest-bearing provincial bonds; everyone's occupation would be controlled and assigned by the government; multiple sales taxes aimed to take \$25 a month apiece from every citizen to compensate for the \$25 a month allowance to every citizen; 'protection' against imports into Alberta of goods from other provinces at prices below government-fixed prices and policing of railroads, highways, etc., by 'customs' officers to enforce such policy; residents of less than one year would be forbidden to import goods, to work, and could get no help from the government; earning over a fixed maximum income would be a criminal offense, and no one leaving the province could take outside anything more than a small allotment of 'wealth' political officials would fix." Of course not even the Wall Street Journal's correspondent believes anything like this is going to be put into effect, but it is said to be the plan set forth in the party's official manual.

Then there is the recent moral improvement added to the plan by Aberhart. There will be a list, which he called the "Indian List," on which the evangelist-premier will order placed the names of any citizens who spend their social credit for liquor or "luxuries." Those whose names linger ϵ the list will find their dividend cut off, he promised his pious followers.

Movements Fade Like Smoke

The United Farmers Association was defeated so decisively in the Alberta election that its members are now congratulating themselves rather sourly that they cannot even be expected to form an official opposition in the legislature to the Social Credit party, which must assume the entire responsibility for its program without hindrance within the province.

Another social reform group is looking at the wreckage of the U. F. A. with considerable dismay. This is the C. C. F.—the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—semi-political, whose national leader is J. S. Woodsworth, veteran member of Parliament. It avows its support

of "the principle of social ownership by the nation of the means by which the nation lives," and its members of the national Parliament have been pressing for nationalization of banks, to begin with. The C. C. F. works in amity with the U. F. A. and the Labor parties in the provinces. Aghast at the result of the Alberta election, the C. C. F. is campaigning for the election of more than 100 candidates in the coming national election.

Still another party determined on bank reform is the new Reconstruction party led by H. H. Stevens. There are also the old, "regular" Conservative and Liberal parties, which occupy somewhat the same position as the Republican and Democratic parties in the United States. All of these groups are sailing furiously into the warfare of the national campaign. The presence of so many left-wing groups will result in a badly split vote unless—which is regarded as most unlikely—Aberhart should repeat his phenomenal success in wiping out the other radical parties.

The very manifest social unrest in Canada, however, makes it possible that the minority groups may elect enough candidates so that they can combine in Parliament and force through some monetary reform legislation. But the tryout of social credit will be a strictly Alberta proposition, if it ever actually goes into the try-out stage.

BIOGRAPHERS STILL INTRIGUED BY GOMPERS

(Continued from page 427)

took the wrong road, wandered into a bramble pit, extricated himself and hurried back to the main highway. Here and there you will see bright banners erected to signalize triumphs. But you are conscious that the author of this biography is constantly brooding about a fairer, finer, more direct road that he felt was somewhere near, but never discovered.

Gompers' life is as full of color and movement, drama and conflict as that of Napoleon. Fierce, courageous, imbued with the importance of the Federation, he never shrank from a fight with anyone from the President of the United States to one of his own lieutenants. At a conference with Theodore Roosevelt in the White House, the President is said to have become incensed. "I am the President of the United States," he reminded Gompers. "And I, sir, am the president of the American Federation of Labor," returned the other, no wit abashed. He tangled more than once with William Randolph Hearst, and did not hesitate to make public what he thought of the publisher, whom he called a "lickspittle," a "rattlebrain," and Gompers openly opposed him in his jingoistic whoopings for intervention in Mexican affairs.

But aside from Mexico and Pan-American labor, Gompers was not much of an internationalist. During the war the English emigrant boy showed the intense enthusiasm he had learned for the land of his adoption. He was the most American of Americans. His conferences and

other contacts with European labor organizations became skirmishes characterized by considerable hostility, as Harvey shows. He poured all his energy into exhorting labor to win the war. Membership in the Federation mounted steeply. Wages went up. Gompers rode the crest-on to greater power, greater influence, more advantages for labor, he thought. It was undoubtedly the greatest period of his life, and led to the greatest disappointment when after the war he must have realized that he had been used to keep labor in line during the emergency. He was thrown aside, repudiated, almost lost his position in the Federation.

Power Slipped from Grasp

"'The old man has lost his grip,' they said. Others talked of his failure to keep abreast of the times, and proposed a new prophet. Prices soared aloft; wages followed, but always kept at a lower altitude; then came strikes, and ever more strikes. The 'American Plan' was born, promising to be a means of liberation to much-harassed employers. But before this hope could materialize, the unions, swollen in numbers, grew bolder, and launched out on a very avalanche of strikes. The most conspicuous conflicts took place in the steel and bituminous coal industries. Before the stout defense of the United States Steel Corporation managed by Judge Gary, the attacks made by organized labor broke down. The coal strikers fared better, but everywhere indications multiplied that labor had reached the limit of its forward movement.

"The great advantages won during the war-time emergency were destined to be lost when the employers, never 'sold' on recognition of the unions, counterattacked. Preliminary to, and running along with, this attack, employers dropped down a barrage of propaganda which shifted the burden of responsibility for the high cost of living from their own shoulders to those of organized labor with their demands for higher and higher wages. The public, keenly sensitive on the subject of living costs, was convinced; then followed that period when clerks and college professors spoke enviously of the silk shirts worn by mechanics. Strikers could no longer rely upon public sympathy. The next move on the part of employers was to push out their heaviest piece of artillery, American Plan.' The army of organized labor bent back under this shock. Next came a break in the hectic prosperity which followed the war; what resulted was not a rout but a retreat in good order, yet definitely a retreat."

Gompers sustained the long fight of labor through the steel strike which failed miserably; the coal strike, which achieved a partial victory through arbitration, but a personal defeat for old Sam; the Boston police strike and other struggles which kept labor in a constant ferment. Led by William Z. Foster, the Communists entered trade unions, determined to win control of them. As this was a period of many and violent strikes, the employers propagandized that all union members were "reds." In vain Gompers denounced the Bolsheviks and disavowed them. The suspicion of labor persisted. Harding's "return to normalcy" included a summons to the White House and a pronouncement prefaced by "damn your hide, Gompers!" that wage cuts had to be accepted.

Great figures of the war and post war period stalk these pages. General Pershing, who launched a bitter attack on Gompers and organized labor, excoriated Gompers to his face at an official dinner party in Washington; Herbert Hoover; Woodrow Wilson, Whom Gompers supported to the last ditch; Gene Debs, whom Gompers considered "not a fit leader of men."

Practical Leader of Men

What was the road that Gompers, with the Federation as his vehicle, tried to follow? Harvey sums it up with the words, "More, more, here and now." He calls Gompers a pragmatist, a practical man, who though having no lofty idealistic plan, kept pressing onward, learning from experience, striving for any gain for labor, no matter how slight—whose errors arose because he sometimes accepted something that looked like an advantage but was not. In a tilt between Gompers and Morris Hillquit, chairman of the Socialist Party, before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, Hillquit endeavored to make Gompers define his position. He asked, according to recorded testimony:

"In your political work of the labor movement is the American Federation of Labor guided by a general social philosophy, or is it not?"

Gompers said: "It is guided by the history of the past, drawing its lessons from history, to know the conditions by which the working people are surrounded and confronted; to work along the lines of least resistance; to accomplish the best results in improving the condition of the working people, men and women and children, today and tomorrow-and tomorrow's tomorrow; and each day making it a better day than the one that had gone before. That is the guiding principle and philosophy and aim of the labor movement in order to secure a better life for all." After further discussion with Hillquit, Gompers continued: "And I say that the movement of the working people, whether under the American Federation, or not, will be simply following the human impulse for improvement in their condition, and wherever that may lead, they will go, without having a goal up to yours or surpassing yours, but it will lead them constantly to the material and physical and social and moral well-being of the people."

HOW ONE INDUSTRY REGARDS BARE NEUTRAL

(Continued from page 422)

tion, the flow of large stray currents over pipe lines which are not designed to be electrical conductors is always dangerous. It may set up electrical shock due to the existence of accidental high resistance joints, or it may burn out lead caulked joints, metal lath or metal ceilings. In addition, a number of waterworks operators believe that stray current flow on a water pipe may seriously impair the palatability of the water supply itself and that it may also affect the life of the pipes involved.

With previous stray railway current experiences as a guide the author fails to see why the electric light and power industry should desire to increase the stray electric currents from their distribution systems at this time, when everyone's experience points to continuous and continuing control of electrical or other energy as the

safest and cheapest policy to be followed. It is one thing to have stray electric currents because of the inherent construction features of an electric distribution system like the single trolley electric railway using the grounded rails as part of the electrical circuit, but it is an entirely different matter to change accepted standards of construction and disregard safeguards which have proved their practical effectiveness through years of use.

Practice Condemned By Association

The American Water Works Association originally sanctioned the grounding of the secondary circuits of lighting transformers on the water pipes (a) for protective purposes only and (b) on the definite assurance that such protective grounds would not transmit stray currents to the pipes under normal conditions of operation. With increasing knowledge of the very general prevalence of stray current interchange over so-called protective ground connections and increasing experience with the troubles resulting from the presence of such stray currents, this association, in 1927 modified and restricted this sanction of protective grounds, and in May of this year it revoked the association's sanction of this practice entirely. At the same time, the association's committee on electrolysis and electrical interference recommended that if individual water works operators elect to permit the grounding of electric light and power circuits on water pipes they do so only under the most rigid restrictions and supervision, and the committee suggested that water works operators consider the enactment of local ordinances which would definitely prohibit the interconnection of an electric light or power circuit with any pipe which is connected with or designed to be connected with a water works piping system without the expressed consent of the parties legally responsible for the operation and maintenance of such water works piping system. In locations where bare neutral interior wiring is installed or contemplated on a trial or permanent basis the committee on electrolysis and electrical interference recommended that no water pipe ground connections be permitted and that an approved type of electrical insulating joint be inserted in the water service pipe between the water meter and the street curb, these precautions being designed to isolate the house piping and bare neutral wiring system from the water distribution

The committee did not intend to restrict in any way the use of water pipes for telephone protector grounds, because the standard telephone protectors include an isolating spark gap which prevents stray current interchange during normal operating conditions, so that they are therefore strictly protective grounds. The committee also suggested that similar isolating spark gaps be made a part of electric light and power circuit grounds or that these be equipped with a suitable circuit breaker and relay control which will definitely disconnect the affected electric light or power service to a building upon the passage of a relatively small amount of current over the ground wire.

The foregoing outline gives a brief summary of the bare neutral wiring situation, and of the American Water Works Association's activities in connection with this form of wiring and with the broader general problem of stray currents on water pipes as the result of electric light and power system grounds, etc. On behalf of this association and myself, I wish to thank the

American Society of Sanitary Engineering for the privilege and opportunity of presenting this statement at this hearing.

THE FUTURE OF THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 416)

national government. The soundness of this wisdom should be accepted without in any manner comforting ourselves in our own negligence to provide effective regulation of the industry by the industry for the industry.

Reverting to the thought concerning future opportunities, it appears logical to refer to at least a few of the many fields that have been terribly, sadly and disastrously neglected. Many an electrical contractor will buy-without solicitation-new clothing or a new automobile that he does not in reality need simply because the style has changed since he made his last purchase—which may have only been one year prior. But that same contractor considers it a waste of time to make special effort to convince a customer for whom an installation was made five or 10 years ago that his electrical wiring and equipment should be renewed, or remodeled, or replaced even when in nearly all cases such effort would be more than justified by efficiency and economy of operation of the electrical equipment alone, to say nothing of the increased plant production that in nearly all cases could be effective. It has been my sad experience to hear some contractors explain that it was not possible to compare the purchase of a new automobile with a sale of a reinstallation of electrical wiring and equipment because people followed styles in both automobiles and clothing psychologically but did not psychologically respond to your sales argument in behalf of new electrical equipment—to replace the old. To me, this seems a vain attempt to justify mental apathy or in blunt English mental laziness. I do not hesitate to make this statement because of my firm beliefold-fashioned though it may be-that logical values are more impressive than psychological influences. Yes, styles change in automobiles and clothing because the promoters of progress in those industries have seen fit to make use of style as a factor in establishing depreciation values but it required energy to do this.

Old Installations As Liabilities

By all methods of sound reasoning it should be much easier to convince that the efficiency of an old installation has decreased to the point where the excess in its cost of operation far exceeds the interest on the initial cost of a modern job. Especially is this conclusion sound when we visualize the mad race between manufacturers to outdo each other in the reduction of manufacturing cost.

Another field upon which our back door actually opens is the electrical maintenance in manufacturing and commercial establishments. Perhaps some will be anxious to deny but it is impossible to substantially contradict the fact that the electrical con-

tractor neglected the maintenance field in the past for what appeared to be better paying fields, even though those better paying fields were obviously at best only intermittent in their yields, while the maintenance field was far less subject to boom and depression seasonal influences. The net result to date of this neglect is that the manufacturers of all articles have conceived false notions that not only can maintenance costs be reduced through the employment of mechanics direct but also that construction costs through doing the job bit by bit can also be reduced to the detriment of the electrical contractor which, of course, is another way of saying to the financial advantage of the manufacturer.

Time will not permit me to furnish any illustration of this result and evidence exists too abundantly to warrant it.

Giving Aid to Disintegrating Forces

I would, however, feel that I was remiss if I did not direct your attention to the growing menace to all subcontracting industries that is being made so plain through the aid and comfort given by large manufacturers, in some cases to industrial unionism and in other instances to industrial form of employment through company unions.

The house wiring field is literally covered with weeds for lack of cultivation. The reason for this lack of cultivation may be due to a combination of false pride and desire for great profits. However—surprising as it may be to a majority of you-it is a fact today that the majority of houses wired in this country are wired by so-called electrical contractors who neither themselves nor the men they employ know the first thing about doing any other kind of an electrical job. I do not say that this is true in every instance, but I do repeat with emphasis that it is a fact in a majority of cases. Again the net result is that the customer receives a job at too cheap a price to permit him to get the benefit of what he pays for. Part of this, of course, is chargeable to the contractors who in the past have said "Pshaw, I would not be bothered with house wiring—I do regular electrical work.

Softens Criticism of NEMA

There are many other illustrations, but it is felt that sufficient references have been made to illustrate my point. Any further references might be misunderstood as an effort to be critical without regard for constructiveness. While referring to the manufacturers in general I, of course, had some thoughts concerning electrical manufacturers. However, in view of the fact that my remarks are in part intended to direct attention to proper fields, I am going to be content with my own knowledge of the lack of co-operation by electrical manufacturers without endeavoring to inject my views into the relationship enjoyed by the members of your organization.

In the beginning of my talk reference was made to effective regulation and police power and for the proper enforcement thereof. I, also, reminded you of the failure by the government for the reason explained. The very explanation of reasons itself suggests that enforcement must come from within the industry.

Repeated reference to enforcement may grate harshly upon your ear drums but I assure you this is not by design. Individual selfishness is inherent in all of us in varying degrees. Through group action we express the hope that minimizing personal desire for advantage over our fellows will

be a result. Therefore, if we are sincere in group action we obligate ourselves to the acceptance of group determination. Unfortunately, after we separate from the group we forget our obligations. This explains—in a manner I am sure all of us understand—just why we must have regulation made effective through enforcement.

Checkmating Human Selfishness

We are human beings first and members of the industry next. So long as we are humans, of and from humans, just so long will we be the victims of the heritage and environment of humans when acting on our own initiative. All this is true of the employer and employee alike in our industry. Our agreements with employers constitute regulation charters which permit effective enforcement of the codes subscribed to by our members.

Our Brotherhood being a highly cooperative institution, is quite capable of being reciprocal in its relations with the employer. Of course, if the employer does not desire reciprocal enforcement then the effectiveness of our organization is limited to the action of our group within the industry.

Through years of experience our Brother-hood has acquired the opinion that nonunion employees within the industry are purely opportunists who seek to profit by the sacrifices made by union members in the interest of progress. Naturally, our opinions concerning employers who do not promote organization and abide by the regulations adopted by organizations of employers, are quite 'similar to those we hold regarding employees.

Realizing that collective action is necessary to the promotion of progress within the industry to the extent of making the industry better upon our leaving it than we found it upon our entrance into it, we are compelled to urge organization of the employers within the industry as an element of good for the industry. None will deny that organization of employers is good for the industry. Neither will anyone challenge the fact that organization of the employees is good for the industry. This being so, it at once becomes obvious that further organization or consolidation of effort on the part of both groups in the industry must mean greater progress through more effective regulation.

The job must be done by those of us within the electrical contracting industry as employers and employees. The electric utility corporations have united for concerted action in the promotion of the interests of their own particular industry. The electrical manufacturers are thoroughly united for the promotion of collective advantages to themselves within their own particular industry. Mutually, the electrical manufacturers and the electric utilities have elected to co-operate with each other on a basis the effectiveness of which your own intelligence describes to your own satisfaction—or perhaps discouragement.

Contractors Should Act as One

The electrical contractor—as an employer—has been isolated from the two previously named groups. Through the years effective co-operation has been promised the electrical contracting industry by each of the other two respective groups but these promises began as such, continued as such, and will die as broken pledges unless the electrical contracting fraternity masses its influence and exerts its determination to be recognized and reckoned with as a factor in the electrical field.

Under the consideration of all circumstances and by the determination of all facts, the electrical contractors and the employees constitute natural allies within the industry. Through sensible acceptance of this fact and through a practical observation of this natural relationship, and through the proper exercise of our joint rights as employers and employees, progress for the electrical contracting industry can be successfully insisted upon. The employer and the employee can each effectively aid the other in developing strength. If either doubts the other, progress must necessarily be hindered to the extent of the doubt. The employee does not fear the organized strength of the employer because the employee desires co-operation and not contest.

If the employer has the same conception of progress there is no reason why the employer should fear the strength of organization among the employees. The separate strength of each can be united for the promotion of the welfare of both groups.

Now, to conclude my topic, the future of the industry, it should only be necessary to ask: "What are you going to do about it?"

Ills Fade Under Co-operation

Through complete co-operation of thoroughly organized employers and thoroughly organized employees, the mistakes of the past can be corrected in the future. Sales can be promoted, maintenance work can be recaptured, house wiring and other fields can be scientifically and successfully cultivated and the electrical contracting industry can be given new birth with a prospect of an old age equal to that of the use of power in any field, because electricity is fast becoming the only used form of power transmission, regardless of whether that power is used to produce mechanical, chemical or physical results, either in the manufacturing, commercial, medical or amusement world.

The future of our industry is in our hands. It will be what we make it—nothing more and nothing less. The answer to what will the future of our industry be rests with you and with labor. Each can aid the other in developing organization. The stronger each is organized the more the other can be aided in promoting progress. The greater the progress that is enjoyed the greater will be the reward to be shared by both and the more the industry will be improved for the benefit of those who followed us in it.

Labor alone cannot promote all the advantages common to the industry as a whole. Neither can the contracting fraternity. Each can separately promote respective advantages but neither can succeed in even this undertaking to the extent justified by the deplorable conditions now existing.

However, through joint co-operation, the advantages to each respective group can be more effectively promoted through the joint co-operation of both parties. But co-operation of necessity must be a voluntary procedure. Neither side can—with costs that justify the effort—compel the other to co-operate. Both must agree. After the agreement to co-operate is reached, then through that voluntary co-operation proper influences can be exerted to compel the adherence to proper practices.

Labor is ready—labor is willing—labor is anxious to do its part in the making of the future for the electrical contracting industry. I conclude by asking the question, "Are the contractors as represented by your organization as ready—as willing—as anxious to do their part?" If they are, the future can be made bright.

If anyone who disagrees with this view

will honestly admit that conditions are slipping fast, they will be able to convince themselves by realizing that the farther down grade we go the harder it is to ascend to the top.

TOLEDO WINS 5 PER CENT ARBITRATION AWARD

(Continued from page 425)

gram in 1933. Thereupon the workweek of electrical workers was shortened to 40 hours. In 1932 the workers had been given two successive wage cuts of 10 per cent. After the reduction of the workweek to 40 hours until the restoration of the hourly wage cuts in 1934, the electrical workers' weekly income when adjusted for changes in the cost of living was substantially below what it had been in 1929.

With regard to the union's position, it should be observed that the record does not establish the union's contention that the earnings of the company have been conceded through improper inter-company transactions; the record does establish, however, as set forth in the decision rendered by the Arbitration Board in the matter of the wage controversy between the Toledo Edison Company and the office workers, the fact that the earnings in every year of the depression have been sufficient to meet operating expenses, including depreciation, fixed and preferred charges, and to permit the payment of 8 per cent on common stock, and to make some contribution to surplus. On the basis of this earnings record, as in the case of the office workers, the board does not find the cuts of 1932 justified. The board believes this to be particularly true in view of the fact that the company chose in this year to declare a dividend on common stock of \$8,675,379. The significance of this has been discussed in the decision of the case of the office workers, and need not be repeated here. It leads the board to the conclusion, however, that the demands of the electrical workers for an increase in their hourly wage rates in 1934 were justified.

In this regard we wish to call attention to the fact that although the hourly wage rates of the electrical workers were restored to their pre-cut level in 1934, the normal full time weekly earnings of the workers remained 16% per cent below the pre-cut level, due to the fact, as previously indicated, that in 1933, after the passage of the National Recovery Act the workers' regular hours were reduced from 48 per week to 40 per week, with no increase in hourly wage rates. In other words, the workers were asked to bear the full burden of the company's reemployment program by sharing the work with new employees. The employees have since operated on a 40-hour week with a corresponding reduction in their regular weekly earnings. Nor were their regular full time weekly earnings restored to the pre-cut level by the 5 per cent award granted by Mr. E. F. McGrady, but remained approximately 12½ per cent below that level.

After consideration of all of the evidence in this case, the board finds that the electrical workers are entitled to a further increase of 5 per cent in the hourly wage rates as of June 1, 1935, prior to the McGrady award. Not to make this further adjustment in the wage rates of the electrical workers would not only leave their monetary weekly earnings well below their monetary weekly earnings prior to the cuts of 1932, but would throw their wages out of line with those of the office workers as adjusted by the Board of Arbitration.

This additional 5 per cent increase does not

restore the full time weekly earnings of the electrical workers to the 1932 pre-cut level, but in view of the large reduction in their weekly hours of work and hence a greater increase in their weekly leisure time as compared with the office workers (eight hours' reduction since 1929 as compared with four) and in view of the trends in the company's earnings and the changes in living costs, we do not believe any higher award is justified.

The above award shall be retroactive to June 1, 1935, in accordance with the agreement of June 16. Under the terms of the rules of procedure as adopted by the two parties, this award is applicable to union members only. In case of disagreement between the union and the company in the application of this award, neither party singly shall assume the right to determine the facts or to interpret the award, but such determination or interpretation shall be made jointly by representatives of each of the two parties, or by an impartial arbitrator chosen by such representatives.

GEORGE W. STOCKING, Chairman, Board of Arbitration. E. D. BIERETZ,

Member.

The board of arbitration was composed of Dr. George W. Stocking, chairman; Edward D. Bieretz, assistant to the president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and George D. Welles, of the law firm of Tracy, Chapman and Welles, Toledo, representing the company.

WANTED: A PROPAGANDA DETECTOR

(Continued from page 420)

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WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 430)

Whether there has been a drought in Japan that destroyed the silk worms or not, we do not know, but there is a rising trend in the wholesale price of silk that is already showing in the wholesale price of silk hose, so be prepared.

Health at Less Than Half Price

Those of us who have to spend money we badly need for something else, for expensive medical services, will be interested in the gradual growth of co-operative doctor and hospital service. A typical instance is that of a Canadian township in the province of Saskatchewan. A struggling country doctor, Dr. Henry J. Schmitt, decided he would seek greener pastures. His farmer friends, who would have been without medical care if he had left, besought him to stay. There were only 2,000 people in the

township, but 180 families subscribed \$10 each to keep the doctor from leaving. The next year the municipality council paid him out of general funds, though not legally authorized to do so. That was in 1916. The following year the legislature authorized a grant of not more than \$1,500 a year from tax funds to keep a doctor in the community.

Dr. Schmitt has gone, but the municipal doctor system continues. Dr. C. S. McLean, his successor, is paid \$4,000 a year and all his services are free except a \$7 fee in maternity cases. Other neighboring townships have adopted similar plans. The doctors say the best of it is that so much can be done in preventive medicine, checking diseases before they actually develop. Dr. McLean says it's to his advantage to keep the citizens well. "Every time someone takes sick here it costs me automobile expenses to go to see him. It's to my advantage to have no one sick. It pays me to innocu-

late against diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever, to catch a pair of infected tonsils before they begin to be troublesome.

"I see conditions early, before the patient is critically ill. I don't know what I would do if I returned to private practice and found a patient in advanced stages of pneumonia at the first call; or an appendix ruptured, or nearly so. A municipal doctor is called needlessly sometimes, but on the other hand, lots of people call me up, explain the situation, and leave it to me to say whether I will go out." The doctor gives some 3,000 consultations a year, in homes and in his office, and attends 50 or more maternity cases.

NO MONOPOLY ON IT

Boy—Do you know, Dad, that in some parts of Africa a man doesn't know his wife until he marries her?

Dad-Why single out Africa?

I EVERY IOB There's a

We surely do appreciate the interest of so many of youse guys in this column. We don't believe there is another of this sort in a labor magazine and we are only too happy to give you a place to display your ability. Sleepy Steve writes in: "This rhyming is the most delightful hobby in the world, but it would be 'flat, stale and unprofitable' if the rhymster never saw his stuff in print. Many a better rhymster than myself is 'born to blush unseen' due to lack of an outlet for his stuff." Much obliged for the kind words, Steve, and for your past efforts, and also for the following story:

One of the dear Brothers of Local No. 9 (Mac to you) has just returned from a vacation trip to New Orleans, where he had a swell time goofing about the quaint old burg. One day while there he dropped into a lunch room and ordered a dozen oysters on the half shell. The colored waiter was astounded. "Why, boss," he said, "you can't eat no dozen ovsters."

Now, Mac, being a hearty feeder, figure 1 this was a chance to pick up a little jack, so he bet the dinge five bucks he could eat a dozen oysters, and presently the waiter served him with them—New Orleans oysters, each as large as a young dinner plate.

Mac's only previous experience had been with oysters of the Blue Point and Baltimore varieties and now it was his turn to be astounded—double in spades.

But Mac is a game guy, he'd fight a lion for a finif, so he started in and in an hour and a half he finished the oysters and collected his bet. "And now," said Mac to the waiter, "I'll bet you five bucks more I can eat the shells." But the nigger wouldn't bet.

SLEEPY STEVE, L. U. No. 9.

Ag'in All of 'Em

At a New Deal lecture in Shaftsbury, Vt., an old farmer occupied a front seat.

The speaker lauded the President as the

greatest man since Lincoln.

The old farmer spoke up, "I don't like h'm."

The speaker said that the New Deal was the finest thing that ever happened.

The old farmer spoke up again, "I don't like it."

The speaker went on to say that President Roosevelt had the best advice any President ever had, that it was almost divine.

The old farmer stood up and shouted, "I don't like her a dang bit either!"

> P. C. MACKAY, L. U. No. 526.

The Old Men of the "C"

On reading the article in the Journal on the Supreme Court and the Constitution, I thought up a conundrum that may rate a smile, if not a laugh:

What is the difference between Sinbad the Sailor and the President?

Sinbad had one old man on his neck; the President has nine.

L. W. E. KIMBALL, I. O., Clearwater, Fla.

Brother Hansen says after his local had completed wiring a new race track several of the boys, including himself, were discovered to be "horse minded" and well conversant with the track lingo. The picture he enclosed must have been taken after his horse romped home as he describes in the pome:

A Sure Thing



WILLIAM E. HANSEN L. U. No. 103

Barnum was right to my insight, Picking a bangtail horse: Forsaking my

pliers, I read the liars, That handicap at a race course.

We go to a track with hard-earned jack, And such is done

at this time!

We see all the faces attending the races, And the horses as they step into line.

A bugle is sounded, the "bug" is mounted In various fantangled colors; The crowd is milling, a race is thrilling-Positively, when you bet two dollars!

This horse was in "light," to my delight, And on top a hustling jockey; The trainer is able, from the best stable, Consistent in winners most lucky.

The dope says she's "hot" and in the "spot," "Scratched" for this race to be; To the post she's paraded, bridled and staided, Descendant of a "Futurity."

For six furlongs she'll lead at top of her speed.

With a track record of one-eleven; A sport for a king, she's a sure thing, In post position number seven.

I'm singing a song, "You can't go wrong," For two bucks at twenty-to-one; "Tipped" as a "sleeper" "stepping down" cheaper,

And "due" for this race to be won.

Jostled and touted, "They're off!" the crowd shouted.

To the first turn as the pace is set; From the post they scrambled, down the stretch they trambled, And the horse, of course, I had bet.

The crowd is delirious and some most serious, As the pack goes into the bend; But the pot of gold, of which we are told, Was nowhere there at the end.

I let out a blast and felt much aghast, To note she was nowhere in sight; The horse I'd bet hadn't come in yet, While waiting there all night.

This moral I bring of a "sure thing," Of regrets, headaches, remorse: Keep your jack, stay away from a track, And don't bet on any horse.

> WILLIAM E. HANSEN, L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.

Here's an invitation, John!

To the Bard with Four Eyes

I take my pen in hand. To write John Masterson, To tell him it is grand, Out here in Washington.

Where the Columbia flows On its way to the sea, It rains but seldom snows It's a fine place to be!

I find enough to eat, Of everything I wish; Indeed, it is a treat To tramp and hunt and fish.

Won't you take my advice, Before you get too old, Come out where it is nice, And pan with me some gold!

> WALTER H. HENDRICK. L. U. No. 48.

We have a picture of Abe Glick and if engraver can reproduce that ex-



ABE GLICK L. U. No. 3

pression of guish you will see what is meant by the accompanying verse:

Many cameras went to waste heaps' share Before succeeding

to snap my "mug" well;

As you cast your eyes on it, brethren, beware

Lest ye be attacked by a fainting spell! ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

A Little Sparkler for Our Laugh Page

"Some big diamond Jones gave his wife, wasn't it?'

"Yes; why so large?" "Little things make her nervous."

JACK HUNTER, L. U. No. 68.

Chicago Wise-Cracks

Here's a suggestion to snap at that boaster who is forever speaking of the amounts of liquor that he has been drinking at one time. Just tell him, "I booze easy, but heal quick."

Everyone is talking of hard times. I spoke to a complaining soul the other day who described herself as very destitute. She concluded her remarks with, "Why, when the children (six) came home from the movies, Sunday, I didn't have a thing to give them to

> JOHN MORRALL, L. U. No. 134.



THERE IS ANYTHING THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE NEVER TO INTRUST TO ANY HANDS BUT THEIR OWN, THAT THING IS THE PRESERVATION AND PERPETUITY OF THEIR LIBERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

—Abraham Lincoln.

